Foreign Broadcast Information Service

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ANNIVERSARY

1941 - 1991

Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-91-206
Thursday
24 October 1991

Daily Report
East Asia

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Japan

Trade Official on Use of Soviet Military Planes

OW2410085291 Tokyo KYODO in English 0842 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 24 KYODO—A senior trade official said Thursday the government is positive about a Soviet proposal to use Soviet military planes to transport food and medicine Japan promised in its 2.5 billion dollar emergency aid package.

Yuji Tanahashi, vice minister of international trade and industry, told a press conference the government sees little problem in allowing Soviet military planes to land in Japan, if it is for humanitarian purposes.

Russian President Boris Yeltsin, in a meeting with Eiichi Nakao, minister of international trade and industry, in Moscow on Wednesday, asked for Japan's permission to land military planes to quickly transport the 500 million dollar Japanese relief supplies to the people facing a potentially serious food shortage this winter.

Tanahashi also said Japan is willing to respond to a Soviet plea for prompt disbursement of the pledged aid.

The 2.5 billion dollar assistance, unveiled earlier this month includes 1.8 billion dollars in trade insurance and 500 million dollars in export credit, both intended to boost stagnant bilateral trade, in addition to the humanitarian supplies.

British Automaker Cites 'Japanese Bogeyman'

OW2410063691 Tokyo KYODO in English 0525 GMT 24 Oct 91

["Feature" by Geoffrey Murray: "British Workers Warned of 'Japanese Threat'"]

[Text] London, Oct. 24 KYODO—One of Britain's biggest employers has warned its workers of the "supreme challenge" they face from Japan, which company officials say threaten to destroy their jobs.

Ford Motor Co. gave that warning in negotiations with union leaders and it perhaps can be seen as part of the company's tactics to hold down pay raises by citing the Japanese bogeyman.

The warning is significant, however, because it appears to be the first time a major company in Britain has voiced fears expressed by French and Italian automakers about the destructive possibilities posed by Japanese factories now being set up in Britain.

It also is part of growing talk of an all-out trade war between Europe and Japan.

Until now, most British talk has been of the positive effects of the Japanese manufacturing investment, especially in the export income that will be generated.

Recent predictions of how much of a market share the Japanese will have at the start of the next decade in Britain and Europe, however, have begun to raise alarm more widely than before.

The warning from the American-based Ford is significant because it is Britain's biggest carmaker. Any large decline in its business would jeopardize many jobs and raise questions about the British government's 10-year policy of encouraging investment by Japanese companies in key manufacturing sectors.

The company has painted a grim picture of its future, saying that this year's business losses will certainly be far worse than those of last year. Last year, Ford reported its first pretax deficit in 20 years—a loss of 274 million pounds.

The warning was given to union leaders representing 29,000 workers last week when they presented demands for the coming year—a pay raise of at least 7 percent, a two-hour cut in the present 39- hour work week and improved job security.

Normally Ford doesn't make a public response so early in pay talks, but on this occasion John Hougham, the personnel director of the American-owned firm's British operation, was brutally frank.

The company in recent weeks has announced plans to shed 1,000 jobs, and more could be under threat, with the possible closure of one of its major manufacturing plants in the north of England.

It was certainly a sign of changing times when, at the same time, Nissan Motor Co. advertised for 1,000 more workers to help meet its targets for stepped up output at its plant in Sunderland in northeast England. Within a week, the company was inundated with more than 10,000 applications.

The number exceeded the deluge when Nissan set up its plant in 1986 and demonstrates the stability and growth offered by the Japanese company. Its European rivals are cutting hours while Nissan is currently working night and weekend overtime to satisfy European demand for its Primera model.

Ford's Hougham, however, is warning that Ford's British work force had a long way to go to match the productivity of even their continental European counterparts, let alone that of the Japanese factories. Next year Toyota and Honda motor companies open plants in Britain, joining Nissan.

He said that by the end of the decade the three Japanese companies will be able to make one million cars a year in Britain.

That figure should be seen against the fact that in the current market slump, total new car sales in Britain this

year are unlikely to go beyond 1.55 million. This compares with 2.3 million cars sold two years ago, a level Hougham did not think could be regained before 1994 at the very earliest.

By the end of the 1990s, he told union leaders, the Japanese factories could be providing 28 percent of the British market, compared with the present 11 percent.

That prediction is in line with what the French and Italians have been saying for some time. Both are unhappy with the agreement reached in July between Japan and the European Community to hold down annual Japanese car sales throughout Europe for the rest of this decade to a maximum of 1.2 million cars in 1999.

Ford now seems to be joining the growing band of motor industry analysts who believe that Japanese output levels in the EC that year will actually be at least 2 million units.

In recent weeks the talk of Japanese domination of Europe's key manufacturing sectors has grown more strident.

EC President Jacques Delors of France said on television last week that Europe was involved in an "economic and trade war" with a Japan bent on world economic domination.

Pehr Gyllenhammar, head of the Swedish car group Volvo, added a non-EC voice to the cry, saying that "for most Europeans it's economic war with Japan."

Netherlands Minister Urges Freer Market

OW2410104591 Tokyo KYODO in English 1035 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 24 KYODO—Dutch Minister for Economic Affairs Jacobus Andriessen called on Japan on Thursday to open its markets and also help fledgling East European countries realize democracy.

He made the call in a speech at a luncheon party held for Dutch Queen Beatrix, which was hosted by Japan's five major economic institutions including the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren).

The queen is visiting Japan for the first time as a Dutch head of state, while Andriessen is here leading a delegation of senior Dutch business executives.

Andriessen urged Japan to improve areas such as farm protectionism, the "Keiretsu," or Japanese practice of interlocking corporate ties including cross-share holding, and liberalization of distribution and financial systems.

He also requested more overseas assistance saying that Japan, being a country with a trade surplus, has a duty to support and realize democratization of East European countries.

Masaru Hayami, chairman of the Japan Association of Corporate Executives, said at the party that the Japanese business world is growing increasingly interested in its relations with the Netherlands. He cited improving social capital in the country and the fact that the Netherlands is located in the heart of Europe as reasons for the increasing interest among Japanese businesses.

Meanwhile, R.J. Nelissen, chairman of Algemene Bank Nederland N.V., called on the Japanese Government to prompt reform of its financial system so that banks can set up wholly-owned brokerage subsidiaries.

Nelissen, also chairman of ABN Amro Holding N.V., reasoned that corporate financing departments, on which foreign banks are putting emphasis, cannot offer optimum instruments to customers without being in closely contact with securities departments on a daily basis.

He also mentioned the need for further liberalization of the Japanese financial market, saying, "there are unwritten restrictions."

P.K. Gross, the Dutch bank's General Manager in Japan, said interbank market interest rates sometimes go higher than lending rates in Japan. Thus, foreign banks are at a disadvantage in terms of competitiveness since they raise funds in the interbank market, he said.

ABN Amro Bank, formed from the September 22 merger between ABN Bank and Amro Bank, is a leading foreign bank in Japan in terms of loans outstanding, with branches in Tokyo, Osaka, and Kobe.

'Substantial' Support for Cambodia Pledged

OW2410035991 Tokyo KYODO in English 0342 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 24 KYODO—Japan on Thursday welcomed the signing of the Cambodia peace treaty and said it is prepared to contribute substantial financial and personnel resources to U.N. efforts to monitor the treaty.

"The restoration of peace is very positive. We plan to continue actively cooperating," Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu said following the signing in Paris Wednesday of a historic peace accord.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto said that Japan, "as a nearby Asian country, is ready to give substantial contributions" to ensure that peace is maintained after 13 years of strife.

He declined to estimate what portion of the enormous peacekeeping operations Japan would shoulder.

The cost of monitoring a ceasefire, overseeing key government ministries and supervising military demobilization has been estimated at least 1 billion dollars.

Sakamoto said Japan hopes to host an international conference on reconstruction of Cambodia soon, perhaps by next April.

The Foreign Ministry will send a mission to assess reconstruction needs as soon as Cambodia's Supreme National Council, formed by the four warring factions, is ready to accept it, he said.

Japan also will study various policies to improve relations with Vietnam, Sakamoto told reporters.

It is not immediately clear whether Japan would be able to send military personnel to the region as a bill permitting the deployment of troops is waiting for approval by the diet.

Its passage is expected during the session that opens in november, but actual deployment may be delayed until personnel can be trained.

SDP, DPRK Party Delegations To Cooperate

OW2310140591 Tokyo KYODO in English 1321 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 23 KYODO—Delegates of the (North) Korean Workers' Party and the head of Japan's Social Democratic Party (SDP) agreed Wednesday to cooperate in normalizing relations between the two nations, SDP officials said.

Tokyo and Pyongyang are scheduled to hold the fifth round of normalization talks on bilateral relations in mid-November.

The delegation, led by Kim Hyong-u, deputy director of the party's international department, arrived here Wednesday at the invitation of the SDP, Japan's largest opposition party, and met SDP Chairman Makoto Tanabe at the party's headquarters in Tokyo.

Asked by Kim whether he would visit Pyongyang, Tanabe said, "I would like to accept the invitation to visit North Korea when a date can be arranged."

During their stay until October 30, the delegates will also pay courtesy calls on Shin Kanemaru, kingmaker of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, and Koshiro Ishida, chairman of the No. 2 opposition party Komeito, SDP officials said.

Government Spokesman Welcomes Inter-Korean Talks

OW2410085591 Tokyo KYODO in English 0848 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 24—Japan on Thursday welcomed the agreement by North and South Korea to draw up a confidence-building pact, and said it could have a favorable impact on Tokyo-Pyongyang relations.

Welcoming the agreement to draw up a four-item document on reconciliation, nonaggression, and cooperative exchanges, chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto said he expects a "bright future" as long as the two Koreas continue their efforts at reconciliation.

"If the North-South talks go well, it will not have a bad influence on relations between Japan and North Korea," the top government spokesman said.

Sakamoto also expressed hope that, with a prevailing environment of cooperation, north korea will meet its obligation to permit international inspection of its nuclear facilities.

South Korean delegates said Thursday that North and South Korea engaged in heated argument over the nuclear issue again on the second and final day of talks.

South Korea is demanding the North open its nuclear facilities to international inspection, while Pyonyang says that it must also be allowed to inspect U.S. bases in the South to verify that U.S. nuclear weapons are being removed.

North Korea

Premier Gives Keynote Speech at 23 Oct Meeting

SK2410044991 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0230 GMT 23 Oct

[Keynote speech given by Premier of the DPRK Administration Council Yon Hyong-muk, head of North side's delegation to the fourth North-South high-level talks, at first-day session of the talks held at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang on 23 October; recorded]

[Text] Prime Minister Chong Won- sik and delegates from the South side;

Allow me to reiterate my welcome to you delegates from the South on your visit to Pyongyang for the fourth round of the North-South high-level talks.

The fourth North-South high level talks which has opened today is a most responsible session which is going to test and confirm the two sides' desire for peace and will for reunification and show the prospect of our talks to the entire compatriots and the world's people who have anxiously hoped for a success of the talks over one year and more since the opening of the first session on September 5 last year.

The new circumstances today in which both the North and the South have entered the United Nations in an endeavour to fulfil their mission to contribute to humanity's common cause of world peace and security are particularly emphasizing the responsibilities of the North and South authorities for the peace of the Korean peninsula and the peaceful reunification and are increasing the expectation and concern for the two side's serious efforts for dialogue.

At present the world's people are focusing their attention on the tense situation on the Korean peninsula which is the only divided state on the globe and where the North and the South still stand sharply opposed to each other; with deep interest they are watching our talks entrusted

with the mission to alleviate this acute confrontation and open up road to peace and reconciliation.

Moreover, all the Korean people in North and South and abroad, vitally interested in the reunification question, are watching our talks with patience, never losing their hope, although the last three rounds of our talks failed to live up to their expectations.

We should deeply understand these feelings of our brethren; we should no longer conduct the talks contrary to the aspirations of the nation, but do our best to bring good fruits.

Proceeding from this desire, and noting a radical change in the composition of the South side's delegation, with the majority of its members, Prime Minister Chong included, attending the talks for the first time, I hope that with this as an occasion, our talks which have been at a stalemate will be revitalized, and I would like to express my expectation that the fourth round will be a really significant one.

Delegates from the South side,

The North-South high-level talks have entered its fourth round today and more than one year has passed since its beginning.

As is commonly acknowledged, the sides have discussed a number of problems. But we have only confirmed each other's stands and assertions and failed to narrow down our differences of views. Accordingly, it is a stark fact that our talks have not been able to get out of the wrong orbit of our past dialogue.

Having come out to the conference table today to make a fresh start, we should coolly examine ourselves and should again draw a serious lesson in order to make a new break-through and open up a bright prospect of the talks.

The failure of the two sides to expedite the high-level talks smoothly and to narrow down the differences between them has a number of subjective and objective factors; these factors include a factor of uneasiness such as the Team Spirit joint military exercise and a persistent factor such as the wrong stance toward the talks. However, the fundamental factor is the deep-rooted consciousness of confrontation that causes rivalry for supremacy between different ideologies and institutions. If all contacts and dialogues, mutual visits and exchanges between the North and the South are regarded as forms of confrontation to gain superiority or victory and to oppose each other, there will be nothing but friction and conflict, and no reconciliation and agreement in the true sense of the terms will ever be expected.

Pursuing ideological and institutional confrontation, in whatever form, is a manifestation of an idea of encroachment to impose one's ideology and institutions upon the other. It is also a grave act to divide the nation and country into two because of the institutional differences and oppose and persecute people of the same blood because of the differences in ideas and political affiliations, and in the long run, to tear the nation asunder.

This is intolerale for us compatriots who must all unite and achieve the national cause of peace and reunification.

It is from this standpoint that since the first days of the North-South dialogue, we have advanced as a principle of national reunification the promotion of great national unity between the North and South by transcending ideological and institutional differences, instead of confrontation. So, we, together with your authorities, announced this principle through the July 4 joint statement to the entire brethren and the world.

Concord and promotion of unity, instead of confrontation, is our consistent stand, which is fully applied to the national reunification policy pursued by the DPRK Government.

We proposed to achieve national reunification through confederation based on one nation, one state, two systems and two governments on the principle of the North or the South not conquering or being conquered by the other side and we made a proposal to convene a political consultative conference as a nationwide dialogue to be attended by the authorities of the North and the South and by the representatives of political parties and organizations to debate on the method of national reunification. These proposals represent our idea of great national unity.

Some people are slandering this idea of great national unity as a strategy to isolate them and cause their internal division and confusion. This slander only shows that they don't want national unity but seek confrontation and division.

We are now having this high-level talks with you out of a desire to pave the way for national peace and reunification through national unity with your authorities; we are making sustained efforts to have nongovernmental contacts with all political parties and groupings and all segments of people in South Korea since we value unity with them.

Therefore, I think that all those who really want reunification will have no reason to oppose this noble idea of great national unity and that all Koreans, except those who oppose reunification, will have no reason to regard our idea of great national unity as a threat or fear it with a sense of alienation. In connection with our steadfast stand and sincere efforts to value great national unity and achieve it, I would like to lay special emphasis on the importance of the respected leader President Kim Il-song's recent talk.

In his August 1 talk entitled "Let Us Achieve The Great Unity of our Nation" he fully clarified our stand and ways for great national unity.

In his talk he stressed that great national unity is an essential prerequisite to the independent peaceful reunification of the country and declared that it is most important in realizing the national reunification cause to achieve the great unity of the nation.

In this talk he advanced a very significant idea of great national unity that we must unite with all those who support reunification and advance with them in the same ranks and that even one who may have been opposed to reunification and have committed crimes against the nation, if he repents of his mistake and takes the patriotic road, must be allowed to start with a clean slate and to join hands with us. His idea of great national unity is a most clearcut confirmation of our consistent stand to oppose confrontation and achieve national unity and reunification, to put the common interests of the nation above those of specific classes and social strata and to subordinate everything to national reunification, and it is a genuine view of the nation and reunification which not only we but also all those desirous of reunification must have. If the North and the South discard the spirit of confrontation with a correct view of the nation and reunification and take the stand of uniting as one nation, there will be no difficult problems we cannot solve and our talks will not be repeated without any success and everything will be solved smoothly in the interests of the nation.

But things go against this expectation. I cannot but point to the tendency of putting ideological and institutional differences before national community and absolutizing them and seeking confrontation as ever and to the fact that confrontation has become more pronounced these days, causing a new distrust and casting a dark shadow on the dialogue.

I would not like to refer again here to the fact that the anticommunist system which makes anticommunism the state policy and the National Security Law which codifies this system are a very anachronistic self-contradiction which does not conform to the current urgent demand of the national history for national unity and reunification, to the reassessment of the present situation which you bandy about these days like a phrase in fashion, saying that the cold war system has crumbled to its very foundation, and to your declaration of the North-South relations as the relationship of coexistence and of companions.

Your authorities are taking the policy of confrontation like this and they are nowadays conducting deliberate actions to oppose our Republic. This causes deep apprehensions to us.

Your person in military authority on April 12, for example, talked about a pre-emptive strike at the North, which gave the public a great shock. His remarks were a rude challenge against us. This is just like an announcement of war to our side. His remarks do not merely increase the confrontation between the North and the South; they may set fire to the fuse of war. It is really a dangerous matter.

Nevertheless, similar remarks of challenge were openly uttered once again in your National Assembly on September 27. The same remarks are continually rolling off one tongue after another these days. Matters are grave.

These ominous remarks, which cannot be regarded as a mere slip of the tongue, intensively reveal your side's very dangerous stance of confrontation which does not hesitate even to drive the tense situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war.

We are concerned about the grave situation which has been created by the repeats of the belligerent remarks of challenge you have made with no regard of the nation's safety and future, and we hope that you clarify the matters and take relevant measures.

Nowadays you like to talk about such-and-such international current and such-and-such waves, and even of the possibility of bringing about some change in the North. But your talks are extremely naive. These talks only reveal the ulterior political aim you seek to utilize the current international abnormal climate to the advantage of your confrontation policy and to force some change upon us.

Confrontation, however, is neither a current tendency nor a current wave.

If you take the achievement of national reunification for a matter of deciding the superiority of the ideology and the system that exist in the North and the South, and you attempt to prevail over communism and absorb and annex the North, persisting in the confrontation policy, you will no doubt find yourselves going against the current of the times and the desires of the nation, and you will be condemned by our fellow-countrymen.

In achieving the common cause of reunification, there is no need to pursue any superiority or to come off the winner amongst the same countrymen.

There is no denying the fact that the ideology and system in the North and the South are different from each other. But if we truly want to achieve reunification jointly we, instead of seeking superiority over the other side, have to take a sincere and reasonable attitude and think conscientiously over the nation's affairs. We must seek respect and unity with each other and proceed towards the goal of reunification to our common advantage, not to the advantage of one side.

A market economy is tempting to others, but if we conduct a struggle for existence between the North and the South and allow the jungle law in their relations, it will only end up with a tragic mistake.

We do not, of course, want a market economy, but if the jungle law is forced upon us in the North-South relations, we have no other way but to take measures. Then a conflict is inevitable.

We are against this sort of conflict and we wish for great unity of our single nation because we cherish our nation's interests and we put peace and reunification before everything else.

It will do no good to the South, the North and to the entire nation if the two sides are engaged in a strife to win the superiority of ideology and system, shunning the concerted effort of the nation to seek reunification.

It is simply because of the indiscreet attempt of confrontation which you have made so far that the past dialogues and the current North-South high-level talks are meeting stumbles time and again.

As we stress once again, unity brings peace and reunification and confrontation leads to war and national ruin.

Your side should get rid of your deep-rooted consciousness of confrontation first of all, instead of hoping for a change of somebody. Considering that this is a problem to be solved before anything else for our dialogue and the country's reunification, we courteously call upon your side to switch over to sincerely promoting great national unity without pursuing the policy of confrontation and to show it to us practically at the current talks.

Delegates of the South side,

As we have consistently asserted, peace on the Korean peninsula is the most urgent problem which the North and the South should solve with primary attention.

Our fellow countrymen have already undergone a war. Today, too, they are in an uneasy state of confrontation which is neither peace nor war, they themselves being exposed to the menace of nuclear war which may break out at any moment. Accordingly, to them nothing is more precious and urgent than peace.

It is only when the peace problem is settled at the earliest possible date that our nation can be saved from the danger of nuclear war, mutual reconciliation and unity be promoted and the shortest way to the country's independent and peaceful reunification, our supreme task, be opened.

We often hear of the assertion that confidence building should be sought first and that the North-South relations should be normalized and improved. The solution of these problems also depends entirely upon that of the peace problem.

How can we build confidence, with a dagger hidden under one's coat belt and how can we discuss the matter of normalizing and improving mutual relations, with a grave situation left intact, the situation in which the fellow countrymen level their guns at each other?

The solution of the peace problem is the best way for building confidence between the North and the South and is the short cut to the normalization and improvement of the North-South relations. Peace will give us everything, but confrontation and war will deprive us of everything. That is why we attach primary importance to the solution of the peace and military problems.

The situation now prevailing at home and abroad has opened up before us the best chance ever for the solution of the peace problem of our country.

People of all walks of life in the North and the South and abroad are lifting up louder voices for peace and are strongly calling for turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone, adopting a North-South non-aggression declaration and carrying out disarmament as early as possible.

The potential root cause of war threatening human existence still remains in the world and regional controversies are also a serious factor of insecurity. However, the situation as a whole is moving towards peace.

Arms race, nuclear arms race conducted unceasingly so far has almost reached its limit and the trend of disarmament is being further strengthened.

The recent announcement of the proposal for the elimination and reduction of tactical nuclear weapons by the Soviet Union and the United States is an inspiring development of the situation which is conducive to minimizing the danger of nuclear war in the world and which arouses a new hope for peace in the minds of the people the world over.

This is worthy of particular welcome to the Korean people who are constantly exposed to the menace of nuclear war owing to a large number of U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea.

We entertain the hope that this will serve as a new occasion for promoting the denuclearization and peace of the Korean peninsula.

The North and the South of Korea have entered the United Nations in the trend of worldwide detente and peace. These new circumstances today have also opened up a good prospect for the solution of the peace problem on the Korean peninsula.

The conversion of truce into a lasting peace on the Korean pneinsula on the basis of the new relations between the DPRK and the U.N. has been raised as a more matured problem.

For this the U.N. Forces Command in South Korea must be dissolved, the U.S. troops stationed there in the name of the U.N. be withdrawn and a peace agreement be concluded between the DPRK and the United States.

It goes without saying that endeavours of both sides for peace is more urgent at present when the North and the South have joined the U.N.

At the U.N. the North and the South declared to the world that they would strive for peace and both of them took responsibility together to make a contribution to peace and security of mankind.

If the North and the South are to fully discharge this noble duty the peace problem of the Korean peninsula should be settled above all else.

The security of Europe is important and peace in the Middle East is also urgent. However, what is more urgent for us is to solve our problem, that is, the peace problem on the Korean peninsula.

Before anything else, we should conribute to the peace cause in Asia and the world and be faithful to the ideal of the U.N. by solving this problem on the Korean peninsula.

A golden opportunity does not knock at the door often.

Today the solution of the peace problem on the Korean peninsula is raised as a matured requirement. Under this favourable situation we must not delay or hesitate over the solution of this problem any longer but make a resolute decision to take an important measure for peace immediately from the standpoint of sincerely wishing for the well-being of our fellow countrymen and the peace of the country.

What we regard as the most urgent task here is to bring to realization the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula. It was not yesterday or today that this problem was raised for the first time.

We clarified our official stand to oppose the introduction of atomic weapons at the 12th session of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly held in 1956. Since then we made strenuous efforts in opposition to the introduction of nuclear weapons and the conversion of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear base. In 1986 the DPRK Government, out of deep apprehensions for the ever-growing danger of nuclear war, set out a historic proposal for turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone as an epochal measure to prevent it.

Taking into consideration the worldwide trend for nuclear disarmament, we again put forward a proposal for converting the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone at the first round of working-level meeting which was held on August 5 this year within the framework of inter-Korean high-level talks in order to have discussion with your side and handed to your side the July 30 statement of the DPRK Foreign Ministry, which would become the basis of discussion.

However, your side has made no response until today to such persevering efforts of our side which started since the 50's nor did your side show yet its clear attitude as to the recent proposal advanced by our side at the working-level meetings.

Recently the proposal for the elimination and reduction of tactical nuclear weapons was put forward by the Soviet Union and the United States and both sides expressed their welcome. Such being the situation, we should no longer turn away our faces from the matter of denuclearization of the Korean peninsula nor should we delay the settlement of this question.

In this light we consider that the adoption of a declaration on the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula by the North and the South is highly necessary and put forward the following draft declaration for the current talks as an urgent proposal:

In order to remove the danger of nuclear war from the Korean peninsula once and for all, to contribute to the peace of our country and to the security of Asia and the rest of the world and to create favorable preconditions for the peaceful reunification of the country, the North and the South declare as follows:

Article 1. The North and the South do not test, manufacture, introduce, possess and use nuclear arms.

Article 2. The North and the South prohibit the deployment of nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula and in its territory and the passage, landing and call of aircraft and warships which are or might be loaded with nuclear weapons through or in its airspace or territorial waters.

Article 3. The North and the South do not conclude any agreement with foreign country, which allows the deployment and stockpile of nuclear weapons in their regions and which accepts the offer of a nuclear umbrella.

Article 4. The North and the South do not conduct any war exercise under the simulated conditions of a nuclear war in which nuclear weapons and equipment are mobilized on the Korean peninsula and in its territory.

Article 5. The North and the South make joint efforts to withdraw U.S. nuclear weapons deployed and U.S. troops stationed in the South of the Korean peninsula and to dismantle nuclear bases.

Article 6. The North and South jointly verify the total and complete withdrawal of U.S. nuclear weapons and the removal of nuclear bases in the South of the Korean peninsula, discharge the duty of simultaneous nuclear inspection as required by the international treaty, and publish at home and abroad the declaration on the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

Article 7. The North and the South take an external measure so that the United States and the nuclear-possessing nations around the Korean peninsula may not pose a nuclear threat against our country but respect the status of the denuclearized Korean peninsula.

Article 8. The North and the South form a joint organization to carry into effect this declaration in a short span of time after the publiction of the declaration.

Article 9. This declaration will take effect as from the day when the North and the South exchange its texts after going through the necessary formalities.

[signed] Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and head of the North side delegation to the N-S high-level talks;

Chong Wong-sik, prime minister of the Republic of Korea and head of the South side delegation to the S-N high-level talks.
[dated] October, 1991.

Putting forward an urgent proposal to adopt a declaration on the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula this time, I would like to add some points, with a hope to obtain your consent. Firstly, the North and the South must face squarely the grave situation where terrible foreign nuclear weapons are deployed in South Korea and must give a careful consideration to the destiny of our nation once again.

The nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea have long been kept in the dark through its owner's NCND [neither confirm nor deny] policy.

However, the fact has now come to light by the owners themselves.

A fact remains a fact, of whether one admits it or not. But today when the presence of the U.S. nuclear weapons in South Korea has been confirmed, our nation felt a great shock from it. It is not without reason that they felt that way. Nuclear weapons which may exterminate our fellow countrymen have been shipped into and deployed in South Korea, even unnoticed by the South Korean people themselves, the masters. This is a historic error for which you are responsible to the nation.

It is deplorable to bring in foreign troops and keep them stationed for scores of years against the fellow countrymen. It is all the more so, because even the foreign nuclear weapons have also been brought in and kept.

We feel anxiety and apprehension as our fellow countrymen stand face to face, levelling their guns at each other. On top of it, you announced that you would even run a risk of going into a nuclear war against your fellow countrymen. This is indeed a matter much to be regretted.

Since the emergence of nuclear weapons there were internal strifes and hostilities in many countries. However, no country or nation has ever brought in foreign nuclear weapons against its own flesh and blood.

The nuclear war is a matter directly connected with our nation's existence.

However valuable an ideology or a social system may be, they cannot be placed above the destiny of man and nation and they are hardly thinkable apart from man and nation.

If a nuclear war breaks out in such a small country as ours and our nation is exterminated, what is the use of the ideology or the social system?

There is no ground to justify the introduction of so many foreign nuclear weapons in our land, the use of which is much hesitated even between different countries and nations, putting our nation in the danger of annihilation.

Today when nuclear powers are speeding up the elimination and reduction of nuclear weapons and when the nuclear weapons deployed in other countries are also being withdrawn, the nuclear weapons in South Korea must also be completely withdrawn immediately and unconditionally.

We are convinced that only then can our nation be delivered from the catastrophic danger of nuclear war and can your side amend its historic mistakes committed against the nation.

Secondly, you should realize the seriousness of the situation in which you have left the destiny of the fellow countrymen to foreign nuclear weapons and should contemplate again over the independence and dignity of our nation.

That either the North or the South introduce nuclear weapons from foreign countries into the land of Korea is tantamount to leaving the destiny of the nation to others. Further, when such foreign nuclear weapons are introduced and deployed at will, unnoticed by the masters of this country, the destiny of our nation will fall a prey to outside forces.

Now that the abolition of tactical nuclear weapons has been placed on the order of the day, some people want to be under the nuclear umbrella of strategic nuclear weapons. But things will remain unchanged whether they are under the umbrella of tactical nuclear weapons or under the umbrella of strategic nuclear weapons.

A man with no intention to carve out his destiny as its master, cannot get rid of himself from the fetters of subordination. Nothing is more disgraceful for a man than to live subordinated to others. The U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea are a symbol of the greatest disgrace to the nation which no Korean can tolerate.

The time has come when the North and the South should open up together the road of national dignity and independence, discarding this disgrace.

We should boldly bid farewell to the habit of the old era, the habit of depending on one side devoid of independence, sandwiched between the two in the East-West confrontation, and of living under the protection of others, leaving our destiny to others, and must instead defend the spirit of a dignified nation and live proudly, trusting the fellow countrymen and relying on each other.

The road to peace is a road on which the North and the South of the same stock live harmoniously and peacefully, not depending on outside forces. This road should be carved out by ourselves.

Whether we open up this road or not depends on our sincere and peace-seeking efforts.

Thirdly, it is necessary to have a correct view of the source of the danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula and take a right attitude to remove it.

As is known to the world, there are nuclear weapons in the South of the Korean peninsula, not in the North.

The North has nothing that presents nuclear threat to the South, but the more than 1,000 nuclear weapons that have been deployed in South Korea are a constant menace to the North.

The joint military exercise Team Spirit, the largest nuclear war exercise in history, has been staged in South Korea every year, and the U.S. authorities frequently threaten us by saying that they will not rule out the use of nuclear weapons.

In view of this situation, it is as clear as daylight what must be settled in denuclearizing the Korean peninsula and removing the danger of nuclear war.

It is absurd to turn a blind eye to this hard fact and claim nuclear inspection on the pretext of our nuclear development which is fictitious.

The world public is surprised at the clamour of nuclear inspection of the North, at the outcry even for forced inspection by those who have brought nuclear weapons into South Korea, like a swindler calling an honest man a swindler.

This is only a grave act of provocation aimed at diverting the public attention at home and abroad and aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula deliberately.

The denuclearization of the Korean peninsula must begin with a complete withdrawal of the U.S. nuclear weapons from South Korea, and precisely this must be the major content of its denuclearization.

As for the nuclear inspection of our area, we shall agree at any time to a simultaneous inspection of North and South in accordance with international accords when the complete withdrawal of all the U.S. nuclear weapons from South Korea has been confirmed.

We consider that doing this is the most feasible and reasonable way of denuclearizing the Korean peninsula and removing the danger of nuclear war.

Delegates from the South side,

Our major task in settling the question of peace on the Korean peninsula is to adopt the North-South nonaggression declaration.

To adopt the North-South nonaggression declaration, along with the signing of a peace agreement between us and the U.S., is one of the basic factors that guarantee a durable peace in the country.

We consider that, in order to bring peace to the nation as soon as possible, we must not hesitate or delay the settlement of this question, but make a bold decision to meet the requirements of the new situation.

To this end, no such precondition should be attached to this question as demanding that a basic agreement on improving North- South relations should be signed before the adoption of the North-South nonaggression declaration, nor should the question of disarmament that can be regarded as the core of the North-South nonaggression declaration be shelved as a matter of a distant future.

Today there is no more pressing task for us than the question of peace, nor is there any other task that should precede the peace question.

Attaching any precondition to the adoption of the North-South nonaggression declaration cannot but be construed otherwise than delaying the settlement of the question.

Furthermore, we cannot help considering it an expression of a conservative attitude of avoiding the core of the question to shelve disarmament that can most reliably guarantee nonaggression, regarding it as a matter that should be placed behind the stage of confidence building.

We consider that your side should withdraw this attitude, come out willingly to adopt an effective North-South non-aggression declaration at this round of the talks and thus show your sincere will of peace.

We hope that, at this session, the questions of realizing reconciliation, cooperation and exchange in political, economic and other fields, in addition to the North-South nonaggression declaration, will be discussed and settled.

The draft agreements for these purposes are already placed before us.

As far as we have confirmed, the draft agreements on the North- South nonaggression declaration and other draft agreements advanced by the sides have common points and differences, and agreement can be reached on some of the differences and it is difficult to reach an agreement on some others.

In spite of some difficult questions, we consider that there are many more common points on the whole.

On the basis of a comparative analysis of the draft agreements advanced by the sides, and in consideration of the special significance of this fourth round which is different from the previous fruitless three rounds and of the great expectation and concern of the public at home and abroad, we propose that documents of agreement

should be adopted at the current talks according to the following principles and methods:

1. A document of agreement should be worked out with the common or similar points from the draft agreements proposed by the sides.

2. In accordance with the above principle, the North-South nonaggression declaration proposed commonly by both sides should first be adopted as one document consisting of the common articles from the drafts of both sides.

3. The common articles from the agreement on North-South reconciliation, cooperation and exchange proposed by the North side and from the basic agreement on improving South-North relations and the agreement on South-North travel, communication, trade and economic cooperation proposed by the South side should be incorporated in another separate document, i.e., the basic agreement on North-South reconciliation, cooperation and exchange and be adopted.

4. The North-South nonaggression declaration and the basic agreement on North-South reconciliation, cooperation and exchange as final documents of agreement should be adopted and signed simultaneously at this fourth round of the talks, regardless of the order of discussion and agreement.

5. After reaching agreement on the above items, the working- level contacts that have already been made between the sides should be resumed to arrange the texts of the documents of agreement by tomorrow noon.

For the purpose of completing quickly and smoothly the documents of agreement based on the common points, our side advances the following two newly drafted agreements:

North-South Nonaggression Declaration (Draft)

With a view to preventing armed encroachment and conflict, easing tension, ensuring peace and creating favourable preconditions for peaceful reunification, the North and the South solemnly declare as follows:

Article 1. The North and the South shall not use arms against the other side, nor shall they infringe upon the other by force of arms.

Article 2. The North and the South shall settle any differences and disputes between them peacefully through dialogue and negotiation.

Article 3. The North and the South shall designate the Military Demarcation Line established in the agreement on the Military Armistice in Korea dated July 27, 1953 as the demarcation line of nonaggression.

Article 4. The North and the South shall halt their arms race and carry out disarmament in order to firmly guarantee the agreement on nonaggression.

Article 5. The North and the South shall, for the present, install and operate direct telephone links between the military authorities of the two sides in order to prevent the outbreak and escalation of accidental armed conflicts.

Article 6. The North and the South shall set up and operate a North-South joint military committee within two months after the publication of the nonaggression declaration, in order to discuss and adopt measures to implement the nonaggression declaration and remove military confrontation.

Article 7. The North and the South shall ensure take external measures for the respect of nonaggression.

Article 8. This nonaggression declaration can be amended and supplemented by agreement between the North and the South.

Article 9. This declaration shall become effective from the day when the North and the South exchange its text after they respectively go through the necessary formalities.

[signed] Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, head of the North side delegation to the North-South high-level talks;

Chong Wong-sik, prime minister of the R.O.K., head of the South side delegation to the South-North high-level talks.
[dated] 1991

Basic Agreement on North-South Reconciliation, Cooperation and Exchange (draft)

Reaffirming the three principles of national reunification set out in the July 4 joint statement in keeping with the desire of the entire nation for the peaceful reunification of the divided country and pledging to make joint efforts to observe these principles, discontinue confrontation and competition in all the spheres, political, economic and cultural, and promote national reconciliation and unity and common development and achieve peaceful reunification, the North and the South have reached an agreement on the following points: 1. The North and the South shall recognize and respect each other's ideological and social systems, refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of the other side and cease to abuse and slander the other side. 2. The North and the South shall refrain from all acts aimed at destroying and overthrowing the other side. 3. The North and the South shall ensure free travels and contacts between the personages and other people from all walks of life of both sides. 4. The North and the South shall effect economic cooperation and exchange for a unified development of the national economy and prosperity of the whole nation. 5. The North and the South shall exchange information on the successes and experience and cooperate with each other in all sectors of science, technology, education, literature and art, public health, sports, publication and the press. 6. The North and the South shall

connect the severed railways and roads, open sea and air routes and link the net of communications between the two sides. 7. The North and the South shall effect cooperation and exchange in the humanitarian sphere and take steps to alleviate the sufferings of the separated families and relatives. 8. The North and the South shall discontinue confrontation and competition, promote cooperation between them in the international arena and jointly conduct external activities. 9. The North and the South shall organize and operate a North- South political subcommittee and a North-South co-operation and exchange subcommittee within two months after this agreement comes into effect in order to discuss and adopt concrete measures which are related to the implementation of this agreement. 10. This agreement can be amended and supplemented by agreement between the sides. 11. This agreement shall come into force from the day when the North and the South exchange its text after they respectively go through necessary formalities.

[signed] Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the Administration Council ot the DPRK, head of the North side delegation to the North-South high-level talks;

Chong Wong-sik, prime minister of the R.O.K., head of the South side delegation to the South-North high-level talks.
[dated] 1991

The new North-South nonaggression declaration and basic agreement on North-South reconciliation, cooperation and exchange we have proposed are the documents of practical significance in that they put the three principles of national reunification in a concrete form. Therefore, the adoption and publiction of the documents will be of no less historic significance and give fellow countrymen no less joy and happiness than the publication of the July 4 North-South joint statement 19 years ago.

In particular, the North-South nonaggression declaration will be the first declaration since the country's division of both sides' common will of peace and their desire to realize it to the nation and to the world. As such, it will herald a dawn of hope for peace and security to our country over which the danger of war is hovering, and will serve as the very precious first step in promoting mutual confidence between the North and South.

We think that there will be no problem in your side accepting our new proposal, for it is excerpts from the common denominators of the proposals put forward by both sides.

When taking into consideration the previous assertions of your side, there can be a difference as to the matter of whether to map out two or three documents. In view of the nature of the problem raised, we regard it as reasonable to make not three documents but two.

But if your side finds it difficult to accept the separate adoption of the declaration on nonaggression and the document on reconciliation, cooperation and interchange between the North and the South, we think that they may be adopted as one. Proceeding from this standpoint, we put forward the following draft document which has been integrated into one.

Draft Declaration on Nonaggession, Reconciliation, Cooperation and Exchange Between North and South

After of reaffirming the three principles of national reunification laid down in the July 4 joint statement in accordance with the will of all the fellow countrymen desirous of the peaceful reunification of their divided country, the North and the South pledge themselves to make concerted efforts to prevent the encroachment and conflicts by armed forces, to ensure relaxation and peace, to put an end to confrontation and competition in all spheres of politics, economy and culture, to promote national reconciliation and unity and joint development and to accelerate peaceful reunification, admitting that the relationship between both sides is not one between two different countries, and declare as follows:

1. North-South Nonaggression

Article 1. The North and the South shall not use arms against the other side, nor shall they infringe upon the other by force of arms.

Article 2. The North and the South shall settle any differences and disputes between them peacefully through dialogue and negotiation.

Article 3. The North and the South shall designate the Military Demarcation Line established in the agreement on the Military Armistice in Korea dated July 27, 1953 as the non-aggression demarcation line.

Article 4. The North and the South shall halt their arms race and carry out disarmament in order to firmly guarantee nonaggression.

Article 5. The North and the South shall, for the present, install and operate direct telephone links between the military authorities of the two sides in order to prevent the outbreak and escalation of accidental armed conflicts.

Article 6. The North and the South shall set up, two months after the publication of this declaration, and operate a North- South joint military committee to discuss and adopt measures to implement the nonagression agreement and remove military confrontation.

Article 7. The North and the South shall take external measures for the respect of nonaggression.

2. North-South Reconciliation

Article 8. The North and the South shall recognize and respect the ideology and system that exist on the other side.

Article 9. The North and the South shall refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of the other side.

Article 10. The North and the South shall cease to abuse and slander the other side.

Article 11. The North and the South shall refrain from all acts aimed at destroying and overthrowing the other side.

Article 12. The North and the South shall effect free travels and contacts between the public figures and other fellow countrymen of all walks of life.

Article 13. The North and the South shall form, within two months after the publication of this declaration, and operate a North-South political subcommittee in order to discuss and adopt concrete measures for reconciliation.

3. North-South Cooperation and Exchange

Article 14. The North and the South shall effect economic cooperation and exchange for the coordinated development of the national economy and for the promotion of the well-being of the whole nation.

Article 15. The North and the South shall exchange information on the successes and experience in the fields of science, technology, education, literature and art, public health, sports, publication and the press and cooperate with each other in these fields.

Article 16. The North and the South shall connect the severed railways and roads, open sea and air routes and link the communications networks between the two sides.

Article 17. The North and the South shall effect cooperation and exchange in the humanitarian sphere and take steps to alleviate the sufferings of the separated families and relatives.

Article 18. The North and the South shall discontinue confrontation and competition, promote cooperation between them in the international arena and jointly conduct external activities.

Article 19. The North and the South shall organize, within two months after the publication of this declaration, and operate a North-South cooperation and exchange subcommittee to discuss and adopt concrete measures for the implementation of this declaration.

4. Amendments and Validity

Article 20. This declaration can be amended and supplemented by mutual consent of the two sides.

Article 21. This declaration shall come into force from the day when the North and the South exchange its text after they respectively go through necessary formalities.

[signed] Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, head of the North side delegation to the North-South high-level talks;

Chong Wong-sik, prime minister of the R.O.K., head of ;the South side delegation to the South-North high-level talks.
[dated] October, 1991.

We believe that the above proposal we have made shows, the most realistic way we can choose now and an epoch-making way to make the fourth round of the talks fruitful.

If we do not follow such method and instead continue to insist on one's own views and argue about them, this session, too, will bear no fruit, delaying the talks as a whole endlessly, and disappointing the people at home and abroad.

At this session we must do our best to produce positive results which will give all the fellow countrymen joy and hopes. We must thus end the long-standing deadlock and open up a bright vista for the talks.

The new draft agreements that our side has proposed at this round of talks reflect our sincere desire to iron out the difficulties without fail through concession and compromise and make a breakthrough in the high-level talks.

So I expect that agreement on the draft agreements we have proposed here will be easily reached.

Adopting and publishing our newly-proposed agreements is not something specious, aimed at saving the face of the high-level talks.

We are convinced that the adoption and publication of such agreements will be a turning-point not only for North-South dialogue but also in opening up the road to the peace and peaceful reunification of the country in future.

The new draft agreements which we have proposed on the basis of common points are harmonious and balanced in all the articles and paragraphs. So we can say that they are an important programme which incorporates concisely the comprehensive proposals made by both sides at the first session as well as a common milestone for promoting reconciliation and unity between the North and South.

Success in the current fourth round depends entirely on the attitude of your side towards our new proposals.

Your side's attitude towards our proposed agreements to which you have no reason to object in their contents and which are as important as the July 4 joint statement, will be a major criterion for judging your sincerity in the current fourth round and in the high-level talks as a whole.

I expect that your side will clearly understand our intention in putting forward a new proposal, and agree to adopting the proposed paper so as to make the current session an important talk that will be long remembered in the annals of North-South dialogue which has been tortuous.

Delegates of the South side,

As urgent problems arising in removing the state of confrontation between the North and the South, promoting unity and improving the atmosphere of the full-dress talks within the framework of the agenda, we have demanded your side since the first day of talks that the Team Spirit joint military exercise be stopped and that the imprisoned visitors to the North be released.

However, your side has not yet adopted any positive measures in connection with these problems and is, instead, taking the matters in a more negative direction.

Despite our repeated warning, prior to the fourth talks, that they would badly affect the talks, your side staged the joint military exercises this year too, and thus brought the talks to suspension for more than one year, and aggravated North-South relations deliberately.

In spite of this, your side says that it will have the joint military exercise next year, too.

As for the matter of those who have visited the North, such as the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, Mr. Yu Won-ho, student Yim Su-kyong and Father Mun Kyu-hyon, they have not yet been set free and, worse still, even the patriots who got in touch abroad with people of our side to consult the question of national reunification have been imprisoned, and today it is said that delegates Pak Song-hui and Song Yong-song sent by Chondaehyop, the publicly recognized representative organization of South Korean students, in order to take part in the pan-national conference and the great reunification festival of young people and students from the North and South which were held in the area of our side will also be arrested.

Regretting at these facts, we make three proposals:

First, in order to prevent the discontinuation of the North- South high-level talks and ensure their unhindered progress, the Team Spirit joint military exercises shall not be held next year and the problems arising thenceforth will be discussed at the North-South joint military committee which will be formed in the future.

It is intolerable on any account to hold provocative nuclear war exercises under the eyes of the dialogue partner at a time when the question of easing the military confrontation has become the most pressing item on the agenda of the full-dress talks.

If it truly wants to find solutions to problems with us on the stand of national independence, your side must refrain from any further defaming the dignity of the nation by bringing in foreign troops to get their protection or joining them in their aggressive war exercises.

Your authorities' avowed willingness to continue to conduct the Team Spirit joint military exercise with the U.S. troops only shows that they are not an independent entity.

From this point of view, we believe that the Team Spirit joint military exercise should be discontinued once and for all. However, we may leave this matter to the North-South joint military committee which will be formed later, considering that it will be significant to stop the exercise at least for the next one year.

Secondly, those who have been arrested and imprisoned on the charge of visiting the North or of meeting us be released from the viewpoint of reconciliation between the North and the South before the next fifth round of the high-level talks is convened.

As far as those who have visited the North are concerned, they can never be the victims of the National Security Law, the anti- reunification law of your side.

Their just activities for national reunification must be naturally appreciated by the common national standard and their question must be settled from the point of view of national unity. From this point of view, their activities are not a crime but a patriotic action worthy of national praise.

We cannot but consider that, if your authorities suffer anything with regard to your system because of their patriotic activities, the problem does not lie in their action but in your system.

Punishing those who have visited the North is an open expression of a policy which is hostile to us.

The mere fact that your side arrests people simply because they have visited North and met the people there leads to the conclusion that you regard the people in the North as original criminals; by so doing you can never settle any problem with us.

We urge your side once again to immediately release the people who have been imprisoned for their activities in favour of reunification, sincerely from the standpoint of national reconciliation.

Thirdly, the arrest warrants for students Pak Song-hui and Song Yong-song who are present in the North as delegated of Chondaehyop be revoked and their immediate, safe return ensured.

In this context, I hope that when you leave here after concluding the current talks, you Prime Minister Chong will take these students with you safely to your side on condition that you have revoked the arrest warrants.

Lastly, expressing my hope again that our proposals will be positively accepted by your side so that the current 4th round which is focusing the attention of all our fellow countrymen, will result in fruitful success, I would like to conclude my keynote speech.

Thank you.

North Spokesman's Briefing After 23 Oct Talks

SK2410072091 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0800 GMT 23 Oct 91

[News briefing by An Pyong-su, spokesman of the North side's delegation to the North-South high-level talks and vice chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, held after the first-day session of the fourth round of talks in Pyongyang on 23 October—recorded]

[Text] How are you, reporters at home and from abroad? The first-day session of the fourth round of North-South high-level talks, which can be called an historic event, was held today. All the Korean people in the North and the South and a number of world people are watching the talks.

As you know, the first, second, and third rounds of talks were unfruitful. If we part empty-handed after the current fourth round of talks, we will never be able to raise our heads before our 7 million people.

Taking this into consideration, we put forward four basic proposals during the current fourth round of high-level talks.

I will briefly summarize them. First, we proposed that the North and the South clearly remove the feeling of confrontation and the idea of forcing one's ideology and system on the other and of struggling for mastery. In this proposal, we stressed that the two sides should achieve the great national unity by transcending ideologies and systems.

We have reasons to stress this. At this moment, we have no intention of picking a fight with South Korea over the National Security Law, which defines present North-South relations as hostile, and the anticommunist system existing in South Korea.

However, the attitude of confrontation recently has become more undisguised and more systematic. We cannot overlook this situation.

It is our view, supported by the results of the past three rounds of high-level talks, that holding dialogue is very difficult under a feeling of confrontation. We made our proposal with the intention of solving this problem.

The proposal can be divided into two parts. One: The remarks of the South Korean defense minister on a preemptive attack on the North are a clear indication even though various excuses, including the claim of false report and so forth, were presented. The following 27 September remarks and various other types of remarks by the South Korean authorities clearly show that they are enslaved by a deep-rooted sense of hostility, going beyond a mere feeling of confrontation.

Two: Neither side should force its idea and system on the other side. The South side said that it will not attempt to realize the reunification through absorption. The South side's remark is very good. We welcome this. However, we can clearly see from the various remarks and policies put forward by the authorities that the South side is actually advancing toward the direction of reunification through absorption.

In short, the South side recently has been talking about a theory concerning inducing someone to openness and reform, as well as a theory on inducing someone toward certain change, by linking such change to various international trends. What does the word "inducing" mean? This word is another technical expression of the word "forcing," meaning that one will, in actuality, force one's idea and system on the other. This is our understanding.

If one attempts to force one's idea and system on the other by taking advantage of a certain opportunity and in such a way as to favor only oneself, reunification absolutely cannot be achieved. This will bring about grave, dangerous, and irrevocable consequences against all of our people.

This being the case, we proposed—first of all—that such confrontation be clearly removed by all means.

We expressed our hope to the South side's delegation that practical progress would be made in our discussions during the current fourth round of talks.

The issue raised next was that of peace on the Korean peninsula, which also has been raised as an acute issue at home and abroad.

We raised this issue as a most acute and principled issue linked to the destiny of the Korean people because now is the best time to resolve this question. All our people have been living under a state of unrest, neither war nor peace, since the Armistice was signed in 1953.

The aspiration to peace is increasing with each passing day among our people. Today, as we view the international situation, we feel that although there are some local conflicts working as danger factors, the overall world situation is advancing toward peace.

For example, the United States and the Soviet Union put forward affirmative proposals for the reduction and abolition of tactical nuclear weapons. We welcome them utterly. The Korean people, who are subject to threat of nuclear weapons, particularly welcome this.

The historic fact that the North and the South entered the United Nations at the same time is creating favorable circumstances for us to advance toward peace.

Today, both the North and the South have declared in the United Nations that they will be faithful to the ideal of world peace and security, the basic idea of the United Nations. We also have the mission to do so.

We should now actively pursue peace. Peace in Europe and the Middle East is urgent, but the Korean people must first think of peace on the Korean peninsula. I think it is the very mission of today's North-South

high-level talks to contribute to peace in Asia and the world by resolving the issue of peace in our country.

When we review the objective and subjective conditions, we conclude that now is an excellent opportunity to resolve the issue of peace on the Korean peninsula, and it is not the time for us to delay the solution of peace on the Korean peninsula by putting forward various preconditions. We should not take a passive attitude toward this issue.

We now should make a bold decision. Thus, we put forward an urgent proposal for adopting a declaration on denuclearization of the Korean peninsula. The proposal contains nine provisions. I will not mention their detailed contents at this moment.

Seeking agreement of the South side concerning this issue, we stressed three points. One is our proposal to the South side that we should think about the nation's destiny before the stern, confirmed reality in which nuclear weapons are deployed in South Korea, half of the Korean peninsula, our fatherland.

Nuclear weapons are an issue linked to our nation's destiny. Under the condition in which the North and the South aim their guns at each other, we are all worried over and concerned about this situation and are trying to find ways to eliminate it by all means. How can we not be shocked by the fact that nuclear weapons are deployed against and aimed at the same people?

Furthermore, such a situation was created irrespective of the will of the people, who are the sovereign. We consider this an act that should be held responsible before the nation.

Second, we proposed that we ponder the nation's dignity before the stern fact that our nation's destiny depends on a foreign country's nuclear weapons.

Reporters, as for the nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea, the South Korean authorities are not in the position of pushing the button for these weapons and controlling them. The right to push the button rests on the U.S. military.

Therefore, don't you think that such nuclear weapons could reduce our 7 million fellow countrymen to nuclear hostages? How can we dare leave the nation's destiny to other's nuclear weapons and how can we allow the nation's destiny to be ridiculed by outside forces? How can we not think of the dignity and sovereignty of the nation?

Today there are many nations engaged in conflicts, including armed struggle. However, no nation or people brought in nuclear weapons against the same people.

We should correctly realize such a serious situation. We think now is the time to discard the outdated form of existence, which was maintained by depending on one certain side during the days of East-West confrontation, as well as the form of existence maintained under the protection of other people.

We must resolve this. Then, is there a possibility that the Korean people themselves can resolve the issue of peace without depending on outside forces? There is sufficient possibility.

Our high-level talks are the expression of concrete efforts to realize such possibility. Thus, our high-level talks should resolve this issue without fail.

Third, what we stressed to the South side while putting forward a proposal for denuclearization of the Korean peninsula is to seek the right way for resolving the nuclear issue by correctly realizing the source of nuclear threat on the Korean peninsula.

Today, where are the nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula? They are in the South, not in the North.

Our nuclear development has been talked about.

Let us suppose, making concessions a hundred times, although such supposition would be fictitious, that we are carrying out nuclear development. However, in South Korea today, there are nuclear weapons which can move with open eyes and which are aimed at the North. Can this be compared to nuclear development?

Furthermore, we clearly stated that we are not carrying out the nuclear development itself. Under this situation, the source is clear. The threat comes from 1,000 nuclear weapons. Is this not clear?

We should not close our eyes to this. If we should discuss the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula at all, it should naturally come to the withdrawal of the U.S. nuclear weapons from South Korea, and this should be the basic and main content of the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula. However, if this issue is to be connected with the issue of nuclear inspection of us, our position is that the issue of nuclear inspection and the U.S. nuclear issue—the issue of the withdrawal of U.S. nuclear weapons—should be resolved at the same time. The declaration on the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula proposed by us contains this issue. We want to have all this done at the same time if it should be done at all.

Third, we proposed that the discussions held between the two sides so far over a one year period be taken into account and that a written agreement be adopted with their continuity taken into consideration. Included in it were the two documents proposed by us, namely, on the nonaggression declaration and on the declaration on reconciliation, cooperation, and exchange. Also proposed by the South side were three issues, namely, the written agreement on the basic relations between the North and the South, the written agreement on trade, travel, communications, and economic cooperation, and the written agreement on nonaggression.

Over these issues, the two sides have had considerable arguments in the three rounds of working delegates' contacts we have had. Our position today was that we should make a breakthrough in resolving these issues. Therefore, we made a bold initiative on two basic issues. One was that we should adopt one, two, or three documents, though our principled position was adopting two documents, namely the agreement on a nonaggression declaration and on reconciliation and cooperation. However, we would not object to incorporating them into one document. We gave the South side two alternatives, that is, the South side could choose one or two.

Second, in adopting the written agreement, we withdrew those of our proposals which would offer us considerable difficulty in reaching agreement if we insisted on them as the South side had opposed them continuously as far as we knew. Also, we boldly accepted some of the South side's proposals, which the South side had persistently insisted on but which we had refused to accept. There were seven such provisions in all. We resolved the problems in terms of their contents. We did this because without this approach it would be difficult to reach an agreement. This is the second of our two efforts to resolve the differences in the written agreement proposed. Thus, we proposed that the written agreement be adopted as one or two documents based on the agreements reached by the two sides so far, without discussing formalities because the two sides had already discussed them at length.

We proposed that the written agreement be adopted based on the agreements reached so far—we have several issues over which the two sides have difficulty in reaching agreement, we can hardly reach agreement on these issues even if we continue discussion. We thought that we should not prolong this process into the fourth round of talks as well, that we should put forward something in the fourth round of talks. Therefore, we proposed that the two sides incorporate only those points over which the two sides do not disagree, because even if we incorporated only those common points, the framework and form of the written agreement would not be impaired.

Fourth, we raised the three pending issues we have raised so far, namely, Team Spirit, the release of those who visited the North, and not arresting the two students who are currently in the North as delegates of the National Council of University Student Representatives [Chondachyop] but taking them back to the South when the South delegation returns home. We urged the South side to positively respond to these issues from the standpoint of national reconciliation, humanitarianism, and in consideration of the atmosphere for the North-South high level talks. As for the issue of Team Spirit, we proposed that it be suspended for at least one year. If it is suspended only one year, we can make great progress in the high level talks in the meantime. As for suspending Team Spirit for good, we proposed that we can officially discuss that in the joint military committee to be formed later.

These are the basic framework and intent we raised in our keynote speech today.

What I should like to stress here is that we are encouraged and hopeful that we will be able to make certain progress as compared to the three rounds of North-South high level talks. As you know, we put forth the written agreement, which one could choose as one or two documents. We let the South side choose. Fortunately, the South side chose to make it one document, proposing it in its keynote speech. We had proposed this plan of making it one document during the second round of North-South high level talks. If the South side had agreed to this proposal then, it would have materialized earlier. However, though belatedly, the two sides agreed to make it one document. This is certainly progress made. We affirmatively appraise it as progress that the two sides managed to agree on the various complex proposals put forward by the two sides as one document, which gives us an optimistic view as to future prospects.

Regrettable, however, is that when the head of the delegation of the North side proposed that the working contact be held this afternoon to put finishing touches on the text of the document now that the two sides have agreed to make it one document, the South side said that since there is no time for it to study the document proposed by the North side, it wishes to be given time to think it over. In short, the head of the South side delegation did not give a clear response to adopting the one document plan in the full-dress talks; he assumed a position of rejecting it, basically. However, the two sides basically agreed on working delegate contacts. The time for the contacts will be specifically agreed through working discussions between the two sides.

Thus, we can say that the talks in the first-day meeting today basically made progress in the sense that the two sides agreed that the written agreement shall be made as one document and that the two sides shall have working delegate contacts in the future.

That is all.

Second Day of North-South Talks Begins

SK2410020191 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0010 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Text] The second-day session of the fourth round of the North- South high-level talks is under way at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang.

Appearing at the conference were delegates Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the DPRK State Administration Council and head of the North side's delegation to the North-South high-level talks; An Pyong-su, vice chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF]; Kim Kwang-chin, general of the Korean people's Army; Paek Nam-chun, director of the CPRF Secretariate; Kim Chong- u, vice minister of the Ministry of External Economic Affairs;

Choe U-chin, ambassador-at-large in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Kim Yong-chol, KPA major general and other suite members.

The delegates of the South side, headed by Chong Won-sik, and delegation members also came to the conference room.

The talks are being held behind closed doors.

North-South Talks End, Communique Adopted

SK2410065791 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0626 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Text] Pyongyang October 24 (KCNA)—The second-day session of the fourth North-South high-level talks was held this morning behind closed doors at the People's Palace of Culture.

At the end of the talks, An Pyong-su, the spokesman of our side, met with reporters.

He introduced the joint communique on the fourth North-South high-level talks which was agreed upon and jointly published by the two sides at the talks.

According to the joint communique, a joint document of agreement incorporating into it the matters of reconciliation, nonaggression, cooperation and exchange will be adopted.

The title of the joint document will be "Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, and Cooperation and Exchange Between the North and the South" and its composition and subtitles will be "Preamble; 1. North-South Reconciliation; 2. North-South Nonaggression; 3. North-South Cooperation and Exchange; and 4. Revision and Validity."

In order to arrange the text of the joint document, the two sides will hold a contact of delegates in a short period and finalize the text.

The fifth North-South high-level talks will be held in Seoul from December 10 to 13, says the joint communique.

Then An Pyong-su told the reporters about the views exchanged by the two sides at today's session.

More on Communique

SK2410101491 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0956 GMT 24 Oct 91

["Joint Communique on Fourth North-South High-Level Talks"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 24 (KCNA)—A joint communique on the fourth North-South high-level talks was released here today.

The communique reads:

The fourth North-South high-level talks took place in Pyongyang on October 23 and 24, 1991.

The sides put forward their views and poposals on the question of peace and peaceful reunification of the country and had a sincere debate on these proposals.

At the talks the sides agreed upon the following points and decided to make them public jointly:

1. A joint document of agreement incorporating into it the matters of reconciliation, nonaggression, cooperation and exchange will be adopted at the North-South high-level talks,

2. The title of the joint document will be "Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, and Cooperation and Exchange Between the North and the South".

3. Its composition and subtitles will be "Preamble; 1. North- South Reconciliation; 2. North-South Nonaggression; 3. North-South Cooperation and Exchange; and 4. Revision and Validity."

4. In order to arrange the text of the joint document, the sides will hold a contact of delegates in a short period and finalize the text.

5. The fifth North-South high-level talks will be held in Seoul from December 10 to 13.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman on NNSC Issue

SK2410120191 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1108 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Text] Pyongyang Ontober 24 (KCNA)—A spokesman for the DPRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs gave the following answer to the question raised by a KCNA reporter today in connection with the fact that people and media of some countries are spreading the groundless rumour that we are going to get the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission [NNSC] withdrawn.

The NNSC is a mechanism to implement the Korean armistice agreement which was formed along with the Military Armistice Commission [MAC] and its existence and function are inalienably linked to the work of the MAC.

But the NNSC is now in the position where it is unable to discharge its duty at all according to the armistice agreement.

The U.S. side is wholly to blame for it.

We, out of our concern over the NNSC which finds itself in such a position at the time when our people's desire for the peace and reunification of the Korean peninsula is growing stronger than ever before, handed to the NNSC on September 19 a memorandum of the Foreign Ministry clarifying the DPRK Government's stand regarding the obtaining situation.

But people and mass media of some countries are these days trying to mislead public opinion, talking as if we were unilaterally planning to force the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC) to withdraw.

This cannot be construed otherwise than an act of those who know nothing of our position toward the issue of the NNSC or an attempt to deliberately shift on to us the blame for having paralysed the function of the NNSC.

Under this situation, we consider it necessary to open to the public the content of the September 19 memorandum of the Foreign Ministry sent to the member nations of the NNSC.

In the memorandum, we appreciated the positive contribution made by the NNSC to easing the tension, preserving peace and preventing the recurrence of war on the Korean peninsula, shared with the NNSC member nations the view that it is regrettably hard nowadays for this organisation to properly carry out its duty as stipulated in the armistice agreement and made it clear that the responsibility for it entirely rests with the "United Nations forces" side.

The memorandum noted: The "U.N. forces" side has systematically paralysed the function of the NNSC. It forced the neutral nations inspection team under the NNSC to withdraw from its area on June 9, 1956, unilaterally destroyed the implementation of subparagraph 13D of the armistice agreement on ceasing the introduction into Korea of reinforcing combat equipment on June 21, 1957 and ceased to make reports on the replacement of combat equipment to the NNSC from June 21, 1957. As a matter of fact, the NNSC has since failed to fulfil its main duty.

The memorandum went on: On March 25, 1991, a South Korean "general" with neither legal justification under the armistice agreement nor qualification was appointed senior member of the "U.N. forces" side. As a result, the work of the Military Armistice Commission was paralysed and the NNSC is at a loss what to do, as it has lost the object to work with.

In the memorandum, we agreed to the view of the NNSC member nations regarding Article V of the armistice agreement that amendments and additions to the armistice agreement must be mutually agreed to by the signatories to the armistice agreement, and pointed out that the "U.N. forces" side had flagrantly violated Article V of the armistice agreement.

The memorandum recalled that the "U.N. forces" side failed to reach an agreement between the signatories to the armistice agreement as regards to the problem of the neutral nations inspection team's pullout from its side's area, unilaterally violated the provision of the armistice agreement on the cessation of introduction into Korea of reinforcing military equipment, refused to submit a report on the replacement of military equipment to the NNSC and, when attempting to replace the senior member of the "U.N. forces" side with the unqualified South Korean Army "general, did not respond to the proposal of the KPA-CPV [Korean Peoples Army-Communist Party of Vietnam] side to hold a negotiation in a bid to create a legal institutional mechanism necessary for it.

Noting that the DPRK, attaching a significance to the existence of the NNSC, has made a constant efforts to enhance its authority, the memorandum continued:

Despite the "U.N. forces" side refused to report the NNSC of the replacement of military equipment from June 21, 1957, the KPA-CPV side to the MAC has unilaterally submitted to the NNSC the report on the replacement of military equipment over the past 30 years and continued to submit to the NNSC its daily report on the replacement of military personnel even under the condition that the CPV had completely withdrawn in 1958. And the DPRK advanced a proposal aiming at enhancing the authority of the NNSC, but failed to receive any reply from the "U.N. forces" side.

The memorandum concluded that the fate of the NNSC and its prospect entirely depends on the "U.N. forces" side which has rendered it impossible for the NNSC to perform its duty.

U.S. 'Provocations' at Panmunjom Protested

SK2410002691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1712 GMT 23 Oct 91

["Protest Against Provocations in Joint Security Area of Panmunjom"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Panmunjom October 23 (KCNA)—At a meeting of security officers held here today at our side's request, our side strongly protested and called the enemy side to account for the military provocations committed by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces against us recently in the joint security area of Panmunjom.

According to the statement of Pak Yong-hum, security officer of our side, a U.S. soldier who was guarding tourists on October 18 provoked our side's personnel on duty by making a decadent gesture twice, and the U.S. soldiers who were guarding the conference room of the Military Armistice Commission did not wear the designated insignia.

The security officer of our side said facts show that the U.S. side is still aggravating the tension in the joint security area and blocking the relaxation of the situation, when the U.S. security officer tried to evade responsibility by making this excuse or that.

When the security officer of our side displayed pictures showing the criminal acts of the enemy, the U.S. security officer repeatedly said nothing but he would investigate it.

The military provocations by the U.S. side in the joint security area of Pamunjom where the security personnel of the two sides are always confronted with each other and there are places for North-South dialogue must be

stopped at once, the security officer of our side said, urging the U.S. side to take responsible measures to prevent recurrence of such incidents in actuality, not in words only.

U.S., South Military Exercises Reported

SK2410021091 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1630 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] Pyongyang October 23 (KCNA)—The U.S. Pacific Air Force and Navy Commands staged large-scale aerial war games against the North in the skies above Yoju, Wonju, Chechon and Sosan on October 20 and 21, which were aimed at increasing capabilities of air and ground joint strike, air transport and cooperation between planes of different types in "an emergency case", according to military sources.

Mobilized in the exercises were nuclear-capable F-16s and F-5s, fighter-bombers, assault planes, transport planes and reconnaissance planes, more than 400 all told.

On the same days, the U.S. imperialists committed an extensive aerial espionage on the depths and frontline zones of our side by letting a U-2 and army tactical reconnaissance planes of different types fly above the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] area.

Meanwhile, on the 21st, armed bandits of the South Korean Army came near Kangsan-ri, Cholwon County, South Korean Kangwon Province nd kicked up a row firing scores of M-16 builets toward a point near the MDL. And their 105 mm gun units fired shells at random toward the area near Pangmok-ri, Paju County adjacent to the Demilitarized Zone.

That day, armed bandits of armored unit deployed in the Inje area, staged a ground attack operation under the cover of flying corps. And 10 odd armed helicopters of the South Korean Army staged a war exercise aimed at detecting targets in our side's area and striking at them.

The war planes mobilized in various kinds of aerial war exercises in the skies over South Korea on the 20th and 21st totalled more than 1,000.

This tells that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities are getting overheated in the scheme to provoke another war behind the curtain of "dialogue" and "detente".

Ambassador to Cambodia Appointed

SK2410001291 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1500 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] Our country has appointed an ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Cambodian Supreme National Council.

According to a decree of the DPRK Central People's Committee, Comrade Kim Hyong-yul was nominated as our country's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Cambodian Supreme National Council.

South Korea

Text of South Proposal at 23 Oct Meeting

SK2410034691 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Oct 91 p 2

[Text of "Draft Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, and Exchanges and Cooperation Between South and North Korea," proposed by South Korean Prime Minister Chong Won-sik at the high-level talks in Pyongyang on 23 October]

[Text] Whereas in keeping with the yearning of the entire people for the peaceful unification of the divided homeland, the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea reaffirm the three unification principles of independence, peace and grand national unity stated in the July 4 (1972) South-North Joint Communique;

Whereas both parties are determined to carry on sincere dialogue aimed at promoting common national interests and national reconciliation;

Whereas both are resolved to improve their relations and institutionalize peace on the basis of mutual trust built by easing tension and implementing exchanges and cooperation;

Whereas both recognize that their relations constitute a special provisional relationship pending unification; and

Whereas both pledge to exert joint efforts to achieve peaceful unification,

Therefore, the parties hereto agree on the following basic matters:

Article 1: Pending unification, the South and the North shall respect each other's political and social system, shall not slander and vilify each other and shall not interfere in the internal affairs of the other.

Article 2: Both parties shall make it possible for citizens to understand well the real situation of the other and to that end shall mutually open access to radio and television broadcasts and exchange newspapers and publications in general.

Article 3: Both parties shall promptly and unconditionally permit free correspondence, reunions and visits between family members and other relatives dispersed south and north and shall promote the reconstitution of divided families on their own free accord.

Article 4: Both parties shall not use armed force against each other and shall not attempt in any manner to invade, overthrow or destroy the other. The areas of both parties subject to nonaggression shall be those which

have been under the jurisdiction of each side respectively in accordance with the military Armistice Agreement of July 27, 1953.

Article 5: Differences of opinion and disputes arising between the two parties shall be peacefully resolved through dialogue and negotiations between the authorities of both sides.

Article 6: Both parties shall cease the arms race and shall implement phased arms reductions following military confidence building measures designed to resolve armed confrontation. In order to firmly ensure the cessation of the arms race and the enforcement of nonaggression, both parties shall take the following steps;

1) Military information shall be exchanged and mutual visits and exchanges of military personnel shall be effected.

2) Both sides shall notify the other in advance of all maneuvers or movements by military units of certain size or larger and shall reciprocally invite observation teams from the other side on such occasions.

3) A telephone hotline shall be installed between the military authorities of both sides to prevent accidental armed clashes and other military emergencies and avoid their escalation.

4) The Demilitarized Zone shall be turned into an effective buffer zone and utilized for peaceful purposes.

5) Military imbalances between the South and the North shall be corrected and arms reductions negotiated to mutually discourage armed aggression.

6) Field verification teams and resident monitoring teams shall be exchanged in order to ascertain the implementation of the above safeguard measures.

7) A South-North joint military committee shall be established within six (6) months of the effective date of this agreement to enforce the above-listed provisions.

Article 7: Both parties shall make joint efforts to replace the current Armistice Agreement with a peace regime and shall observe the Armistice Agreement until such time as a peace regime is in place.

Article 8: To promote the welfare of the entire people and the balanced development of the entire land, both parties shall further exchanges and cooperation in all fields, including the economy, transportation, postal and telecommunications services, scholarship, education, culture, the arts, journalism, sports, health, technology, religion and the environment.

Article 9: Both parties shall guarantee and support free travel, communications and trade, and economic cooperation. To that end, both parties shall take the following steps;

1) Roads, railroads, and sea and air routes needed for travel shall be created and the points of passage designated. For land transportation, Changdan and Panmunjom shall be designated as the passage points in the initial phase and the Seoul-Shinuiju Rail Line and the Munsan-Kaesong Highway shall be reconnected.

2) Inter-Korean travelers visiting the other area should comply with local laws, regulations and directions.

3) Both parties shall guarantee that visitors to their respective areas will be able to engage in activities to fulfill the authorized purposes of their visit. They shall also guarantee the visitors' personal safety and safe return home.

4) A mail exchange station shall be established in Panmunjom and telecommunications links shall be opened between switchboards in the two areas of Korea. These services should be progressively expanded and developed.

5) The confidentiality of mail and telecommunications between citizens in the two areas shall be guaranteed and such services shall not be used for political and military purposes.

6) Problems arising in connection with inter-Korean mail and telecommunications shall be settled pursuant to the relevant international conventions.

7) Trade in goods and economic cooperation shall be carried out by agreement between persons who have obtained permission from the authorities in their respective areas regarding specific products or projects.

8) Inter-Korean trade in goods shall be regarded as domestic commerce and shall not be subject to import duties. Payments for goods traded shall in principle be settled through an open account.

9) When deemed necessary to carry out joint development of resources, joint manufacturing ventures, joint business activities abroad, joint foreign assistance projects and other forms of economic cooperation, both parties may take measures to guarantee the movement of capital and to protect capital invested in their respective areas.

10) To implement the above provisions, an Inter-Korean Travel Committee, an Inter-Korean Communications Committee and an Inter- Korean Trade and Economic Cooperation Committee shall be created within six (6) months of the effective date of this agreement.

Article 10: Both parties shall cease competition and confrontation on the international stage and shall cooperate and endeavor together to promote national interests and esteem.

Article 11: To help improve South-North relations and further consolidate the foundations for peace and unification through close consultation and liaison, both parties shall establish resident liaison missions in Seoul and Pyongyang within six (6) months of the effective date of this agreement.

Article 12: Both parties shall establish an Inter-Korean Political and Military Subcommittee and an Inter-Korean Exchanges and Cooperation Subcommittee within one (1) month of the effective date of this agreement to discuss and work out concrete steps to enforce and ensure the observance of this agreement.

Article 13: This agreement shall not influence bilateral or multilateral treaties or agreements that each side has already concluded.

Ministers, Delegates Chat at Second Day of Talks

SK2410063691 Seoul YONHAP in English 0609 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Text] Pyongyang, Oct. 24 (YONHAP)—The second meeting of the fourth round of the inter-Korean prime ministers' talks started with the delegates entering through the south and north gates of the People's Palace of Culture on the stroke of 10 o'clock.

Prime Ministers Chong Won-sik and Yon Hyong-muk, of South and North Korea respectively, and the other members of the seven-man delegations spent 10 minutes talking about Pyongyang and their afternoon schedules before embarking on formal talks.

Following are excerpts from this light banter:

Chong: I had hoped to arrange a visit to the Ognyugwan Guest House to eat naengmyon (cold buckwheat noodles) while I was here because Pyongyang is noted for its naengmyon.

An Pyong-su (North): Eating naengmyon is routine here.

Yon: I admit that the quality is important, but there are several ways to make cold noodles taste delicious. First make them famous, and then cook them when you are very hungry. (all laughed)

Chong: Yesterday's conference was very useful. The reporters responded well, too.

Yon: I think we must achieve a breakthrough even if it takes us all night. We can't let the situation remain as it is, deadlocked, any longer.

Choe U-chin (North): When we took a break yesterday, the atmosphere was good enough that it was difficult to make out who was from Pyongyang and who was from Seoul. I thought the two Koreas were unified during the breaks.

Yon: I expected much in the first round of talks and worried much in the second round, but I was disappointed by the third meeting. Well, I'm sure all the North Korean people will be pleased to hear about the developments in the talks this time.

Chong: I agree, we shall give them hope.

Yon: We have to hear exactly what the people say.

Chong: The South Korean people are also expecting much. Meeting 77-year-old Kim Sun-yong on location made a strong impression on me. I saw her in the play "Wind-Blowing Season" when I was a student in 1947.

Yon: When I went to New York, i had no answer for Koreans who said: "Only government officials meet and talk about unification, so there is no progress."

Chong: We must break this stumbling block to unification through talks between responsible officials. Anyway, we have to pack up at 10 p.m., as soon as today's schedule finishes, to leave for Seoul tomorrow.

Paek Nam-chun (North): What do you say to staying a little longer?

Yi Tong-pok (South): You are trying to hold on to us, aren't you. (everybody laughed)

Prime Minister Comments on Progress of Talks

SK2410122291 Seoul YONHAP in English 1200 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Text] Pyongyang, Oct. 24 (YONHAP)—South Korean Prime Minister Chong Won-sik said Thurday the fourth high-level talks provided a precious opportunity to break the stalemate of the inter- Korean talks by reaching agreements on the name and contents of the joint agreement the two sides will draft.

In a dinner hosted by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the North Korea's Supreme People's Assembly, Chong said now the South and North came out of the era of mutual distrust and confrontation and opened the road to a new South-North relations of reconciliation and cooperation.

The South Korean leader reiterated the creation of a Korean commonwealth as an interim stage for unification.

For the proposed commonwealth, a council of presidents should be established to function as the highest decision-making organ, and there should be set up a council of ministers and a council of representatives to be composed of the same number of representatives from each side, he explained.

Chong asserted that the gradual unification formula of the South is the most realistic and reasonable method in view of the reality of Korea today.

Sides Stand By Positions on Nuclear Issues

SK2410031691 Seoul YONHAP in English 0245 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Text] Pyongyang, Oct. 24 (YONHAP)—South and North Korea decided to produce an agreement on "reconciliation, non-aggression, and exchange and cooperation" on the second day of talks between their prime ministers Thursday, but failed to narrow differences on nuclear issues.

It was decided during the closed session that the agreement would have five sections—introduction, South-North reconciliation, non- aggression, exchange and cooperation, and clauses for ratification—and that the many differences over content would be tackled in working-level contacts at the truce village of Panmunjom, spokesmen for both delegations said after the session.

Overnight working-level consultations preceded Thursday's final session of the fourth round of high-level talks.

South Korean sources said it was hoped the contents of the agreement would be settled before the fifth round of talks, a date and venue for which have not been fixed, but failure to do so would not affect the meeting.

Prime Ministers Chong Won-sik of the South and Yon Hyong-muk of the North stood by their positions on nuclear issues during the closed debate, they said.

Chong again called on North Korea to immediately sign a nuclear safeguards accord with the International Atomic Energy Agency and open its nuclear facilities.

Yon argued for making the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free zone and simultaneous inspection of nuclear facilities in both South and North Korea.

The prime ministers debated the South Korea-U.S. "Team Spirit" military exercise and North Korea's call for the release of South Koreans in prison for visiting Pyongyang and for repeal of the National Security Law, which makes it illegal for South Koreans to visit the North without government permission.

North Change of Attitude, Concessions Noted

SK2410082291 Seoul YONHAP in English 0644 GMT 24 Oct 91

["News analysis" by Kim Heung-suk]

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 24 (YONHAP)—Hope for reconciliation between South and North Korea is growing, and with good reason.

When the prime ministers of the two Koreas, which have been enemies since birth, met for a fourth round of talks Wednesday, hopeful signs were abundant both on and off their divided peninsula.

After two days of exchanges, including unprecedented overnight discussions, they had hammered out the title and rough outline of an agreement that will end the prolonged antagonism.

A title and rough outline may not sound like much compared to the fall of the Berlin wall, but those who know how exhausting was the tug-of-war waged even over the wording of the title know that this small accord is not really small at all.

Perhaps more important than the accord is the North Korean change of attitude that enabled it. The North made concessions on several points where standing firm could well have cost the talks themselves.

In the overnight session from 6 p.m. Wednesday until past 1 a.m. Thursday, the North Koreans dropped a long-held demand that South Korea "abolish the National Security Law-based legal and structural obstacles to reunification."

They accepted a South Korean offer to put in the agreement a provision calling for efforts to reunite the 10 million members of Korean families separated by the territorial division.

North Korea had originally planned to produce a declaration, but embraced the South's argument that an agreement was a more appropriate form of pact between the two sides.

The North also showed flexibility on the South's position that actions designed to destroy or overthrow the other side should be banned.

The two sides, knowing full well that they still have a long way to go before the contents of the agreement are laid out in detail, agreed to hold working-level contacts before the fifth round of high-level talks convenes.

"We think North Korea made concessions on several important points in answer to the people's yearning for significant progress in the high-level talks," Southern spokesman Yi Tong-pok said after Thursday's meeting.

While expectations are growing of real progress in the talks, resumed after 10 months suspension, the two Koreas have yet to settle one of the thorniest issues—the nuclear question.

North Korea insists stubbornly on creating a "nuclear-free Korean peninsula" and North Korean Prime Minister Yon Hyong-muk reiterated this policy in his keynote speech Wednesday, telling the world his country had not yet given up its "one-Korea" policy despite joining of the United Nations last month.

The South Korean Government has repeatedly said that declaring the peninsula a nuclear-free zone would be meaningless as long as strong nuclear powers existed around it.

President No Tae-u has reaffirmed that the declaration of a nuclear-free zone could have meaning only if it were preceded by consultations among countries that possess nuclear arms and might influence the Korean peninsula.

It has to be seen which side will take the substantial step of doing away with the nucleus of the last powerful stumbling block.

Signing of Cambodian Peace Treaty Welcomed

SK2410014491 Seoul YONHAP in English 0054 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 24 (OANA-YONHAP)—The South Korean Government welcomed the signing of the peace treaty for Cambodia in Paris Wednesday and was ready to render support to the Supreme National Council [SNC], the Foreign Ministry said in a statement Thursday.

The statement said the Korean Government would closely cooperate with the SNC in the coming days for the promotion of bilateral relations.

Seoul would soon recognize the SNC, a grouping of four warring factions headed by former ruler Prince Norodom Sihanouk, as the legitimate government of Cambodia, a government source said.

The government would positively consider providing assistance to Cambodia through the Korea National Red Cross and other private organizations and seek to lift economic sanctions, the source said.

Korea severed diplomatic relations with Cambodia in 1975, when the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge grabbed power.

Mongolian President Ochirbat Concludes Visit

Visits National Assembly

SK2410075691 Seoul YONHAP in English 0616 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 24 (OANA-YONHAP)—Mongolian President Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat said Thursday he wanted to see more private- level economic cooperation with South Korea as the two countries were like "in-laws."

Ochirbat visited the National Assembly in the morning and met with Speaker Pak Chun-kyu and ruling and opposition leaders for 30 minutes. The Mongolian president arrived Tuesday on an official visit.

"South Koreans and Mongolians are like one family," Pak told Ochirbat. "We hope that parliamentarian exchange will grow further through the parliamentary friendship committee."

The Mongolian leader said the two countries were historical in- laws, referring to the close relations between their ancestors, and asked that future bilateral relations be expanded through the people and lawmakers, especially in the economic sector.

Hopes for Regional Development

SK2410031791 Seoul YONHAP in English 0231 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 24 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea and Mongolia had established closer relations through Wednesday's summit, and Ulaanbaatar would actively develop ties with all nations in Northeast Asia, visiting Mongolian President Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat said here Thursday.

Ochirbat, the first president of a communist nation in Asia to visit South Korea, said he hoped for early development of the Tuman River basin and emphasized his commitment to reforms in his country.

The Mongolian president arrived Tuesday on a three-day official visit. In summit talks the two leaders agreed on a 10 million-U.S.- dollar loan, and their foreign ministers agreed on aviation and visa waiver accords.

Seoul and Ulaanbaatar normalized relations in March last year.

Asked whether Mongolia had changed its policies toward China and North Korea since launching reforms, Ochirbat said his government would seek reforms regardless of its neighbors.

"Mongolia is making changes in step with the changes worldwide. We will continue our reforms regardless of what other countries do," he said.

"The people of Mongolia feel an exceptional affinity to South Koreans because of the close historical linkage," Ochirbat told a news conference.

On an regional project by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to develop the Tuman River basin, the Mongolian leader expressed keen interest.

"We hope for early development of the Tuman River. Through the project, Mongolia will be able to greatly expand trade activities with other countries," he said.

The Mongolian leader was awarded an honorary doctorate in business administration at Seoul's Tanguk University Thursday.

Joint Statement Issued

SK2410095591 Seoul YONHAP in English 0915 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 24 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea and Mongolia issued a joint statement Thursday pledging promotion of bilateral and regional cooperation in diplomatic, economic and cultural fields.

Focusing largely on eonomic development, the statement called for closer contacts among private enterprises and institutions and wider exchanges of people.

The statement was issued jointly by South Korean President No Tae-u and visiting Mongolian President Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat. Mongolia was the first Asian socialist country to normalize ties with South Korea. Official ties were formed in March last year.

The two countries concluded aviation and visa waiver accords and agreed on extensive financial assistance programs, including 1 million U.S. dollars worth of products and 10 million dollars in loan.

The 12-point statement touches on global and regional political trends, saying the two leaders "agreed that these changes will serve the common interest of mankind and contribute to the promotion of freedom, peace and prosperity throughout the world."

"The two presidents agreed that the reunification of the Korean peninsula should be achieved through dialogue between South and North Korea," it said.

The statement urges the two countries "to further promote substantive cooperation through the transfer to Mongolia of the experience and know-how which Korea has acquired during its economic development, and through expanding the exchanges of people."

"...The Republic of Korea, in cooperation with other friendly nations, (will) render assistance to Mongolia within its financial capability. The two presidents also expressed their hope that economic cooperation would be promoted not only at the governmental level but also through closer contacts among private enterprises and institutions of the two countries," the statement said.

Cambodia

Conference Adopts Cambodian Peace Agreement

Hun Sen Meets SRV, PRC Officials

BK2310125791 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1200 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] His Excellency Hun Sen, chairman of the State of Cambodia [SOC] Council of Ministers, met with H.E. Nguyen Manh Cam, minister of foreign affairs of the SRV, at the Raphael Hotel on the morning of 22 October.

After greeting the chairman of the SOC Council of Ministers, the SRV foreign minister warmly congratulated him on the success of the accord to settle the Cambodia problem, which will be signed on 23 October 1991. The head of the SOC Government and the head of Vietnamese diplomacy exchanged views on the correct way to implement the accord in order to move toward free general elections and bring genuine peace, stability, and development back to Cambodia.

H.E. General Tie Banh, minister of defense; H.E. Sok An, deputy foreign minister of the SOC; and the Vietnamese ambassador to Paris were also present.

After meeting with the Vietnamese foreign minister, H.E. Hun Sen met with H.E. Xu Dunxin, deputy foreign minister of the PRC. The Chinese side greeted the head of the SOC Government and congratulated him for the brilliant results achieved in the common efforts of all Cambodian factions to obtain a comprehensive solution for the Cambodia problem.

The Chinese side also recalled the traditionally good relations that have existed between the Chinese and Cambodian peoples and said that the Chinese Government would send a Chinese diplomatic mission to Cambodia soon after Samdech Norodom Sihanouk returns to Phnom Penh to study the possibilities of establishing a PRC diplomatic mission to the Supreme National Council of Cambodia.

H.E. Xu Dunxin warmly welcomed H.E. Hun Sen's 12 November trip to China to invite and accompany Samdech Norodom Sihanouk back to Phnom Penh.

In his reply, H.E. Hun Sen expressed his deep thanks for the reception that the Chinese side accorded him and would soon accord him. He also highly valued the traditional relations of friendship that have existed between the Chinese and Cambodian peoples.

H.E. Hun Sen also thanked China for its contribution to the successful search for a solution to the Cambodia problem. He stressed that the Phnom Penh government was always prepared to facilitate the establishment of China's diplomatic mission in Cambodia.

This talk proceeded in a very cordial atmosphere in the presence of H.E. Tie Banh, H.E. Sok An, and many Chinese diplomats.

Sihanouk, Foreiga Ministers Speak

BK2410025591 Hong Kong AFP in English 1600 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] Paris, Oct 23 (AFP)—U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar called Wednesday on countries around the world to make human and financial resources available to establish a lasting peace in Cambodia. Addressing the Paris International Conference on Cambodia before the signature of a peace treaty to end more than two decades of war and revolution in the Southeast Asian nation, he said the United Nations would play "a major, and in certain respects, unprecedented role" there.

The treaty being signed by 18 nations plus Cambodia's Supreme National Council, representing the Phnom Penh government and the country's three resistance factions, constitutes "an end to the nightmare experienced by the Cambodian people during two decades of war, destruction and suffering," Perez de Cuellar said. The Cambodians had recognized during the past few months, he added, that "the military option had led them to an impasse." Perez de Cuellar said the United Nations would set up an operation in Cambodia "that will probably be the biggest and most complex" in its history, supervising the ceasefire and the cessation of outside military assistance and verifying the withdrawal of foreign forces as well as controlling or supervising administrative structures.

The United Nations would also be responsible for repatriation of refugees, the regrouping and encampment of all the armed forces of the Cambodian parties and would ensure 70 percent disarmament and demobilization as well as the clearing of minefields. But, he said, "the abilities of the United Nations to undertake these responsibilities and fully discharge them... will depend on the extent to which the international community makes available to it the required human and financial resources within the time-frame established by the calendar for the implentation of the Paris accords."

Perez de Cuellar called for "genuine national reconciliation based on the higher interest of Cambodia and its people," warning that "peace will remain ephemeral if the Cambodian people and some of its immediate neighbors continue to live in destitution and poverty". "We have before us a historic opportunity to win the battle in Southeast Asia," he said. "...Let us seize it... so that the entire region may make peace with itself once more, and with its history."

Resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who will become Cambodia's president, appealed in an emotional speech for scrupulous observance of the complex accords. "For us Cambodians," he said, "they represent a charter which will guide us, from a solid base, toward

a future of peace, justice and real democracy." The accords would also provide "appropriate" solutions to diverse problems, Prince Sihanouk said. It would be necessary, he said, for U.N. personnel to remain in Cambodia "for several years," and they would need major logistical back-up. He pledged his cooperation with the U.N. personnel who will oversee government ministries as well as organizing repatriation of refugees and partial demobilization and disarmament of the various Cambodian factions.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk paid particular tribute to Perez de Cuellar for his "immense, courageous and unforgettable efforts" over the four years it took to negotiate the peace agreement. He also praised his rivals in the other resistance movements and the Phnom Penh government, complimenting them on their "patriotism, wisdom, abnegation and spirit of compromise." The agreement, he said, was "better late than never."

Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, co-chairman of the conference with French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas, said the treaty marked an end to "the tragedy and agony of war" in Cambodia. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations—Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand—had worked for 10 years for a viable settlement in Cambodia that would take into account the legitimate interests of all parties, he said. "While the negotiating process has indeed been arduous and occasionally punctuated by misunderstandings and temporary setbacks," he said, "it has again confirmed the fundamental requirements of negotiation in the settlement of international disputes and of cooperation between the major powers and the countries of the region in the peaceful resolution of regional conflicts." Alatas described the U.N. role as "an outstanding feature of the agreements," saying "I believe this is yet another reflection of the renewed confidence of the international community in the irreplaceable value of the United Nations as the unique, multilateral instument in resolving the major issues of our time."

The Indonesian foreign minister warned that "we should be aware of the complexities and possible complications which still lie ahead..." He called for commitment and support—including financial support—from all U.N. members.

Dumas said that at the time of the 1989 Paris conference on Cambodia some participants were ready to abandon hope of reaching an accord because disagreements were so deep. They had continued, he said, because they were aware of the suffering of the Cambodian people, including "the hundreds of thousands of refugees waiting at the border for a peace signal to allow them to return home." Dumas praised Alatas for his "immense patience and exquisite courtesy" in making the various Cambodian factions listen to compromise and reason. He also thanked Thailand for seeing that dialogue continued, and said he knew Japan would participate "very actively" in Cambodian reconstruction. Australia, Dumas said, had taken an initiative at a moment "when hope flickered." It was due to this "second wind," he said, that the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council—Britain, France, the United States, China and the Soviet Union—had been able to relaunch the peace process.

Alatas also praised Prince Sihanouk for convincing Cambodians that the U.N. proposals would work. The Cambodians, he said, "can count on international solidarity and on the presence of all of us at their sides. "They will not be alone in reconstructing their devastated country, they will not lack advice on acquiring the practice of democracy, which is indispensable for a peaceful and developing Cambodia."

Philippines Foreign Minister Raul Manglapus, speaking in French, praised Vietnam and China for their roles in Cambodian reconciliation. Manglapus, the current ASEAN chairman, described Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, Prince Sihanouk and Hun Sen, leader of the Khmer Peoples National Liberation Front, as "devoted leaders" of the Cambodian people. Prince Sihanouk he described as a "titan"—"noble by birth, noble in intentions, noble in actions."

Soviet Foreign Minister Boris Pankin said peace-making efforts by the United Nations would take a "quantum leap" as a result of its role in Cambodia. "U.N. mechanisms will now be standing the test of credibility and universality in Cambodia," he said. "Peace-making efforts by the United Nations will be taking a quantum leap, consistent with the close involvement of the world community in shaping the future of nations that had fallen victim to crises or internecine conflict. "...I believe that, based on the Cambodian experience, no one will question the readiness and ability of the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council to help eliminate flashpoints of regional conflict. "We do hope that fruitful cooperation among the five, which the Cambodian settlement helped foster and improve, will continue to prove useful in the future.

"The Soviet Union firmly believes that close participation of our country in the search for solutions to the woes of our world serves the best national interests and provides favorable international conditions for the solution of our domestic problems." Pankin said the Soviet Union hoped the treaty "will help remove one of the major obstacles to the establishment of a nuclear-free zone of peace, freedom, neutrality and cooperation in Southeast Asia."

Indian Foreign Minister Madhav Singh Solanki said his country was willing to share its experience in democracy and development with Cambodia. "We have always tried to help and are willing to help in any manner we can in the forthcoming process of maintaining the ceasefire in Cambodia, preparations for free and fair elections and the huge task of reconstruction and rehabilitation," he said.

Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama proposed the holding of an International Conference on Reconstruction of Cambodia in Tokyo "at an earliest date" to give impetus to the process of establishing it as a continuing body. Adoption of the Japanese proposal to establish the committee to coordinate international assistance illustrated how strongly the international community was committed to reconstruction and economic development in Cambodia, he said. Nakayama said he was "full of deep emotion, recalling the moment that Japan, as a nation dwelling in Asia, resolved to contribute to the realization of peace"—a reference to a Paris conference on Cambodia two years ago.

He put Japan's full weight behind Prince Norodom Sihanouk, saying Tokyo was strongly convinced that the only solution was for Cambodians to seek "a realistic solution" under his leadership. Japan was determined to make a positive contribution in every possible area to the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), he said. "Although the UNTAC operations during the transitional period will be unprecedented in the history of U.N. peacekeeping operations in terms of their volume as well as scale, they are indispensable in controlling the armed forces of Cambodian parties in safety, conducting a fair and free election, preventing the return of the inhumane policies in the past, and protecting fundamental human rights in Cambodia."

Nakayama warned that "there lie many difficult problems to overcome" before Cambodians could enjoy "peace and secure happiness in the real sense of these terms," but said he was not pessimistic. "The Indochinese countries, including Cambodia, have enormous potentialities to make a drastic progress in developing their own economy," he said.

Thai Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin, whose country is sheltering some 350,000 Cambodian refugees in camps along the border, offered Thailand's facilities "as a staging area, both in support of UNTAC's mandated task, and also to further the rehabilitation, and, at a later stage, the reconstruction, of Cambodia." "We therefore pledge to render every assistance and to cooperate fully with all the concerned parties, the United Nations, and especially the Cambodians themselves, as they seek to rebuild and reconstruct Cambodia," he said. Asa said Thailand stood ready to facilitate the return of all refugees. "As a country which has provided shelter to these unfortunate people for close to 13 years," he said, "Thailand wishes to see such repatriation implemented as soon as possible.

"To this end the Thai Government is preparing to conclude a memorandum of understanding with the UNHCR (UN High Commissioner for Refugees) and the SNC (the Cambodian Supreme National Council, grouping the Phnom Penh government and the three resistance factions). "This agreement, we sincerely hope, will provide for the peaceful and orderly return of all Cambodian displaced persons to their native land, without residual problems left for countries of temporary refuge," he said. Asa declared that "for the first time since the end of the Second World War, peace is about to be restored to Southeast Asia."

"The end of the longstanding conflict in Cambodia has given rise to a new sense of optimism about the future of Southeast Asia," he said. "However, our high hopes and aspirations must be tempered by a sense of realism. "No doubt, many problems still lie ahead, and the agreement will constantly be put to its test. "The conclusion of the conflict in Cambodia is not an end in itself. In more ways than one, the process has only just begun. Much would depend on UNTAC, Asa said. "We wish to see UNTAC in place as soon as possible." Asa said the time had come "for the nations of the region to put the past behind us and look ahead to the future—to begin the making of a new Southeast Asia." "We earnestly believe that the goals of economic development should now become the rallying point for regional cooperation which embraces the whole of Southeast Asia in a new regional order."

Laotian Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut said the agreement would contribute to making Southeast Asia a zone of peace, stability and cooperation. It would also help to safeguard world peace, he said.

Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Barbara McDougall, speaking in French, said Canada considered U.N. participation crucial for the conclusion of the agreement. She said Canada had been able to share experience gained during two international monitoring missions in Indochina and peacekeeping missions elsewhere. Singaporean Foreign Minister Wong Kan Seng said, "The tragedy of Cambodia was the nightmare of a people who were divided among themselves, and so lost control of their destiny and were manipulated by external forces." "The war in Cambodia was a reflection of the larger conflicts that characterized the international system for much of the post-war period," he said. "It is therefore entirely fitting that the possibility of peace in Cambodia is also one of the happier outcomes of the new world order that was wrought by the profound and dramatic changes of the last few years.

"It was these changes that impelled a reappraisal of interests, forced old antagonists to set aside their differences, allowed the Permanent Five to work together, and has given the Cambodian people the chance to reclaim their future."

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam, whose country has supported the Phnom Penh government, said his Marxist government hoped the Cambodian agreement would remove the last obstacles to normalization of Vietnam's relations with other countries. He said Hanoi hoped the agreement "will remove the last obstacles to the establishment of our foreign policy of normalization and diversification of our relations with all countries, firstly among the countries of Southeast Asia, and more widely with countries of Asia and the Pacific on the basis of the principle of equality and mutual benefits." He praised Southeast Asian countries for

cooperating on Cambodia, saying Vietnam had worked with Laos and the ASEAN countries "in a spirit of constructive goodwill."

The minister pledged Hanoi's willingness to respect the Paris accords "scrupulously and in a responsible manner." "Vietnam will respect the decisions of the Supreme National Council," he said. The minister stressed the principle that the Cambodian people themselves should decide their own destiny, and said Cambodia's sovereignty should be "rigorously" respected. The return of peace to Cambodia opened up the prospeg of a new era of peace and stability for the region," he said.

Further on Signing

OW2410002691 Tokyo KYODO in English 2359 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] Paris, Oct. 23 KYODO—The four warring factions of Cambodia and 18 nations, including the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, signed a historic peace accord Wenesday night in Paris formally ending Cambodia's 13-year conflict.

The signing of four documents, including the key "agreement on a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict," paves the way for an unprecendented U.N. roie in administering the peace.

The accord went into effect immediately. The political settlement begins the long road toward reconstruction of the war- ravaged Cambodia.

In addition to the four Cambodia factions, the 18 nations at the Paris conference sponsored by France and Indonesia were Australia, Brunei, Canada, China, France, India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malayasia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, the Soviet Union, Britain, the United States, Vietnam and Yugoslavia.

Prior to the signing, Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, co-chairman of the Paris conference, wound up the meeting, saying that Cambodia will become a new peaceful, independent, and neutral nation by the signing of the peace accord, leaving behind the long and dark days of civil war. Alatas added this is the beginning of a new age in Southeast Asia.

Earlier at the conference, U.S. Secretary of State James Baker said of the Khmer Rouge, "in the name of revolution, they used violence against their own people in a way that has few parallels in history. We condemn these policies and practices... as an abomination to humanity that must never be allowed to recur."

Baker said the United States will lift an economic embargo on Cambodia as soon as a U.S. liaison office is established in Phnom Penh and a U.N. advance mission team starts operations in Cambodia.

Baker also said the U.S. has proposed to Vietnam to hold normalization talks in New York, 16 years after its defeat in the Vietnam war.

Soviet Foreign Minister Boris Pankin told the conference that the signing of the peace accord symbolized a new qualitative phase of international relations. He said the success of the efforts toward peace in Cambodia is based on the sincere will of the international community.

'Main Points' of Treaty

BK2410081091 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0526 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Text] Paris, Oct 22 (AFP)—Here are the main points of the peace treaty signed Wednesday in Paris, ending 21 years of conflict, including 13 years of civil war, in Cambodia:

The treaty, drawn up in five official languages—Chinese, English, French, Khmer, and Russian—is made up of four documents:

—The FINAL ACT OF THE PARIS CONFERENCE ON CAMBODIA is a six- page preamble.

"In view of the tragic recent history of Cambodia," it says, "the States participating in the conference commit themselves to promote and encourage respect for and observances of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Cambodia".

It also urges "the international community to provide generous economic and financial support" to the impoverished country.

—The AGREEMENT ON A COMPREHENSIVE POLITICAL SETTLEMENT OF THE CAMBODIA CONFLICT, 40 pages in its English version, is the centerpiece of treaty.

It has chapters on:

—"Arrangements during the transitional period," dealing with the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), the Supreme National Council (SNC), the cease-fire and the end of outside military assistance,
—"Elections," which its says shall be "free and fair,"
—"Human Rights,"
—"Refugees and displaced persons," who it says shall have the "right to return to Cambodia and to live in safety, security and dignity, free from intimidation and coercion of any kind,"
—"Release of Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees,"
—"Rehabilitation and Reconstruction,"
—and "Final provisions," which say, among others, that the agreement will be "open for accession by all states ... (with) instruments of accession deposited with the Governments of the French Republic and the Republic of Indonesia," co-hosts of the conference.

It also contains five annexes, dealing with the military and civilian aspects of the UNTAC mandate, the withdrawal of foreign troops—a reference to Vietnam, which said it had pulled all its military forces out of Cambodia in September 1989—and the cease- fire, elections, repatriation of refugees and the principles of Cambodia's future constitution, with "special measures to assure protection of human rights."

—The AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE SOVEREIGNTY, INDEPENDENCE, TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND INVIOLABILITY, NEUTRALITY AND NATIONAL UNITY OF CAMBODIA, seven pages in its English version, comprises undertakings by Cambodia to maintain the tenets listed in the document's title, and by other parties to respect them.

It calls on the U.N. Commission on Human Rights to "monitor closely the human rights situation ... including, if necessary, by the appointment of a Special Rapporteur" who would report annually to the United Nations General Assembly.

"In the event of a violation or threat of violation (of the principles set forth in the agreement) ... the parties ... undertake to consult immediately ... (and may refer) the matter to the Security Council of the United Nations," it says.

—An 11-paragraph, two-page DECLARATION ON THE REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF CAMBODIA has no binding value, but enumerates the principles of reconstruction, saying its "main responsibility should rest with the Cambodian people and (its) government."

"International, regional and bilateral assistance ... should be co-ordinated as much as possible, complement and supplement local resources," it says, adding that such aid "should benefit all areas of Cambodia, especially the more disadvantaged, and reach all levels of society."

It underlines the "important role" of the United Nations in reconstruction efforts, and notes that "the implementation of an international aid effort would have to be phased in over a period that realistically acknowledges both political and technical imperatives."

Hun Sen Announces Signing

BK2410070891 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 24 Oct 91

["Message from His Excellency Hun Sen"—read by announcer; dated 23 October, Paris]

[Text] My respects to the clergy and beloved compatriots: At 1930 on 23 October 1991—the time in Paris—or 0130 on 24 October 1991—the time in Phnom Penh—an accord on a global political settlement was signed by the members of the Supreme National Council as well as the members of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia. This represents a very good opportunity for the Cambodian people to end a war that has dragged on for over 20 years and for Cambodia to reach a new stage in which national unification and peace are achieved.

The peace accord has already been signed. What remains to be done is to effectively implement the accord in order to arrive at the ultimate goal, which is free, democratic, and just elections organized and supervised by the United Nations.

Along with welcoming the victory achieved for the sake of Cambodia's peace, I would like to call on all the Buddhist monks and compatriots to continue striving to make every duty remaining to be fulfilled a success, thereby contributing to jointly restoring peace and national economy with a view to gradually improving living conditions.

The clergy and compatriots, please, accept my sincerest respect and affection.

[Dated] Paris, 23 October 1991.
[Signed] Hun Sen, Chairman of the State of Cambodia's Council of Ministers.

Hun Sen Warns Against Khmer Rouge

BK2410094691 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0453 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Text] Phnom Penh 24 Oct (SPK)—Phnom Penh's Premier Hun Sen told AFP that the signing of the Cambodia peace accord was to him the "most satisfying day," for it was the "conclusion" of a long process, and that he "shares the joy of the Cambodian people."

According to AFP, Hun Sen nevertheless indicated that "the Khmer Rouge are again creating problems," by "refusing to talk" to the Phnom Penh faction.

The Phnom Penh police, he stressed, are "in a position to guarantee the safety of a few Khmer Rouge," noting that they will also guarantee that of Prince Sihanouk.

The head of the Khmer Rouge, Khieu Samphan, told AFP on Wednesday, shortly before the signing of the peace accord on Cambodia, that he would go to Phnom Penh for the installation of the Supreme National Council (SNC) in November.

Khieu Samphan—whose faction has let loom the threat of not going to Phnom Penh because their security there, according to him, would not be sufficiently ensured—said, a bit on edge, that of course he would go "within the framework of the implementation of the accords."

Mr. Son Sann, leader of the KPNLF (rightist nationalist) declared to AFP that "after the signing, there would be only one government in Cambodia, the SNC," and said that he did not anticipate any electoral alliance.

"That is the first stage, he said of the signing, and there will be another, that of implementing it."

Prince Norodom Ranariddh, son of Prince Sihanouk and head of FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia], in turn said that he would not make "any electoral alliance."

Hun Sen, Son Sann, and Ranariddh were applauded by their supporters before they entered the conference center on Avenue Kleber where the meeting was held. The Khmer Rouge made their hurried entrance in a chilly silence.

Demonstrators unfurled their banners on Avenue Kleber demanding "a massive UN presence," "observance of human rights" and "peace and independence."

Sihanouk Attacks Khmer Rouge

BK2410015091 Hong Kong AFP in English 2149 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Excerpt] Paris, Oct 23 (AFP)—Cambodia's warring factions and 19 guarantor nations signed a treaty Wednesday ending more than two decades of conflict in the Southeast Asian nation, but the shakiness of a sovereign council surfaced before the ink was dry.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of the Supreme National Council (SNC), launched a vitriolic attack at a post-ceremony news conference on the Khmer Rouge, Marxist partner in the uneasy coalition.

That attack was preceded by less flamboyant but incisive attacks on the Khmer Rouge by U.S. Secretary of State James Baker and a British representative.

The agreement signed by the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, co-chaired by France and Indonesia, culminated four years of often flickering negotiations. It places the war-ravaged and impoverished country under temporary U.N. administration.

Representing Cambodia's sovereignty is the SNC, headed by 69-year-old Prince Sihanouk, former monarch and then—until Wednesday—a resistance leader. Other groups represented are the Khmer Rouge, the Vietnam-backed Phnom Penh government of Premier Hun Sen and the non-communist Khmer Peoples National Liberation Front, headed by former premier Son Sann.

The United Nations will oversee ministries, repatriate some 350,000 refugees from camps over the border in Thailand, and supervise mine-clearing and the 70 percent disarmament and demobilization of the forces of all factions.

The mercurial Sihanouk flew off the handle when asked whether Khieu Samphan, nominal leader of the Khmer Rouge, would accompany him and Hun Sen to the Cambodian capital on November 14 on the prince's first trip back home in 12 years.

"Mr. Khieu Samphan will not be coming to Phnom Penh, because he is not satisfied with the security situation there," said Prince Sihanouk, who was kept a virtual prisoner in his palace when the Khmer Rouge ruled Cambodia from 1975 to 1979, massacring hundreds of thousands of people.

He said the Khmer Rouge had called for a special SNC session to discuss the creation in the capital of an enclave over which Hun Sen would have no authority, plus a safe "corridor" that would allow the Marxist group access to SNC headquarters for monthly meetings.

"I know this is a comparison in very bad taste," Sihanouk said, "but what they want is a kind of Vatican inside the capital—let us say an anti-Vatican—under the protection of the United Nations ... where the Red Pope Khieu Samphan can feel safe."

But the prince added that the Khmer Rouge was an integral part of the SNC, and that without its presence, the peace treaty would not have been possible. [passage omitted]

Khieu Samphan Vows To Observe Peace Accord

BK2410010491 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] His Excellency Khieu Samphan—Cambodian vice president and member of the Supreme National Council [SNC]—who was attending the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, granted an interview to international reporters in Paris on 21 October.

In the interview, Khieu Samphan said: The peace accord on Cambodia to be signed on 23 October is a great event of historic significance. We are firmly confident that peace and national reconciliation will be achieved.

He added: We will fully abide by the peace accord and have pledged to conscientiously continue this obligation and commitment. We call on other Cambodian signatories to actively join the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia to create the necessary conditions for the setting up of a SNC headquarters in Phnom Penh and for ensuring security for other SNC members in the capital city during the transitional period.

Japanese Foreign Minister Pledges UNTAC Aid

OW2310135091 Tokyo KYODO in English 1333 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] Paris, Oct. 23 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama told Prince Norodom Sihanouk Wednesday that Japan will contribute personnel and money to the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC).

Nakayama, who is attending the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, met for 20 minutes with Sihanouk, president of the Cambodian Supreme National Council, at the former Cambodian Embassy.

Japanese officials quoted Nakayama as saying Japan will normalize relations with Cambodia and wants to help it to recover from the effects of the long war in Cambodia.

Sihanouk thanked Nakayama for Japan's past efforts to work for a lasting peace and indicated he will participate in a ministerial-level council prior to an international conference in Tokyo on economic aid for the reconstruction of Cambodia.

Japan has approached the United States and other western countries as well as the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the International Monetary Fund to urge their participation in the conference.

The conference would be the second in Japan on the Cambodian problem following one in June 1990.

Proposes Reconstruction Meeting

OW2410000791 Tokyo KYODO in English 2303 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] Paris, Oct. 23 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama on Wednesday formally proposed to the Paris International Conference on Cambodia the early holding of an international conference on the reconstruction of Cambodia in Tokyo.

Nakayama said the Tokyo conference would serve as "an impetus" to the establishment of an international committee on the reconstruction of Cambodia which would have the participation of Cambodian representatives as well as other countries.

"Cambodian people who have at last restored peace are starting their long journey for national rehabilitation and reconstruction," Nakayama said.

"There lie many difficult problems to overcome on the route they will take before they can enjoy peace and secure happiness in the real sense of those terms," he said. "I am nonetheless not pessimistic at all."

"The Asia-Pacific region surrounding not only Cambodia but Indochina as a whole is realizing the most dynamic economic growth in the world and the future of Southeast Asia is full of possibility," Nakayama said.

Japan has approached the United States and other Western countries as well as the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the International Monetary Fund to urge their participation in the Tokyo conference.

All warring factions in the Cambodian conflict have already indicated they wish to take part in the conference.

Indonesia's Alatas Commends Peace Treaty

BK2410020091 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Text] Foreign Minister Ali Alatas has said that Indonesia and all Southeast Asian nations interpret the signing of the Cambodian peace treaty as the emergence of a new era in the history of this region.

In his capacity as the cochairman of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, Ali Alatas said in Paris a few hours earlier, the realization of the peace marks the beginning of an era in the Southeast Asian nation that is capable of facing the outside world by deploying its own strength and establishing nation to nation relations in the region on the basis of genuine independence.

For more than two decades, Cambodia had been a place of unending conflict, suffering, tension, disturbance, and has divided Southeast Asia.

According to Ali Alatas, all these things have now ended and he hopes that Cambodia will become a Southeast Asian nation that is at peace within itself and will further promote harmony with its neighboring coutries for the sake of mutual progress and prosperity.

Further on Alatas Remarks

BK2410075491 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0711 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Excerpts] Paris, Oct 24 (OANA-ANTARA)—Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas has said that the achievement of peace in Cambodia signifies for Indonesia and all Southeast Asian nations as the emergence of a new era in the course of Southeast Asian history. [passage omitted]

Although we all welcome the signing of the Cambodian peace treaty, but we must be aware that complexities and possible complications might still lie ahead in the implementation of the treaty, he warned.

Foreign Minister Alatas further said that for more than one decade, Indonesia and the other ASEAN member countries had constantly assisted in the search for a just, comprehensive, and lasting solution of the Cambodian conflict.

From the outset it had been ASEAN's basic position to find a just and lasting solution through political means not by force of arms.

The solution should also be comprehensive and containing all aspects in order to prevent the emergence of residual problems, such as a prolonged armed conflict and the refugee problem, Ali Alatas explained.

Thailand's Asa Addresses Paris Conference

BK2410050591 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Oct 91 p 2

["Excerpts" of speech by Asa Sarasin, Thai minister of foreign affairs, at the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, in Paris on 23 October]

[Text] With the signing of the Peace Agreement, a tragic chapter in the history of the Cambodian nation has come to an end. We mark today the rebirth of Cambodia as a proud and independent nation. We mark also the beginning of a new era for Southeast Asia as a region of peace, harmony and prosperity.

Indeed, the path towards peace in Cambodia has been a long and arduous one. We have now come full circle from the initial PICC [Paris International Conference on Cambodia] meeting here in the summer of 1989. Now, some 26 months later, the search for a comprehensive political settlement for Cambodia has been realised.

For the first time since the end of the Second World War, peace is about to be restored to Southeast Asia. The last major conflict in the region is about to come to an end. As a next door neighbour to Cambodia, Thailand is prepared to offer our facilities as a staging area, both in support of UNTAC's [United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia] mandated task and also to further the rehabilitation and, at a latter stage, the reconstruction of Cambodia. We stand committed to rendering our full support for the implementation of the peace agreement.

Our ultimate wish is to see a peaceful and prosperous Cambodia. To this end, we intend to do everything within our ability to ensure that the dawn of peace in Cambodia is lasting. We therefore pledge to render every assistance and to cooperate fully with all the concerned parties, the United Nations, and especially the Cambodians themselves, as they seek to rebuild and reconstruct Cambodia.

The rebirth of a new Cambodia must ultimately rest with the Cambodians themselves. Therefore, the repatriation of hundreds of thousands of Cambodian displaced persons is an essential element of the peace process. They must be given the opportunity not only to rebuild their own lives, but also to take part in the rebuilding of a new Cambodia. For our part, Thailand stands ready to facilitate the return of all Cambodian camp population to their homeland.

As a country which has provided shelter for these unfortunate people for close to 13 years, Thailand wishes to see such repatriation implemented as soon as possible. To this end, the Thai Government is preparing to conclude a Memorandum of Understanding with the UNHCR [United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees] and the SNC [Supreme National Council]. This agreement, we sincerely hope, will provide for the peaceful and orderly return of all Cambodian displaced persons to their native land, without residual problems left for countries of temporary refuge.

With the end of the conflict in Cambodia, it is hoped that the international community will not turn a blind eye to this important humanitarian aspect of the Cambodian problem. The world should continue to closely cooperate with the UNHCR until all the Cambodians can return to their country in safety and dignity.

The end of the long-standing conflict in Cambodia has given rise to a renewed sense of optimism about the future of Southeast Asia. However, our high hopes and aspirations must be tempered by a sense of realism. No doubt, many problems still lie ahead and the Agreement will constantly be put to the test. The conclusion of the conflict is not an end in itself. In more ways than one, the process has only just started. Clearly, much more remains to be done in order to see the peace process through.

To a significant extent, much will depend on UNTAC, whose role is crucial in ensuring a smooth transitional period. We wish to see UNTAC in place as soon as possible. My delegation therefore welcomes the decision taken by the United Nations Security Council to immediately dispatch an initial UN force to Cambodia to prepare the groundwork for UNTAC's operations.

But in the final analysis, what is perhaps the most important element in ensuring the effective implementation of the peace agreement is the need to maintain among the Cambodian parties the spirit of national reconciliation. Under the wise leadership of His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, I have every reason to believe that such spirit will prevail in the days and months ahead.

In order to move towards this mutually beneficial goal, it is of utmost importance that the SNC, which embodies the spirit of Cambodian national reconciliation and the sovereignty of Cambodia, begin to function in Phnom Penh as soon as possible. This would enable these representatives of the Cambodian people to work hand in hand with UNTAC during the transitional period. Also, no time should be wasted in commencing the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Cambodia, as this would help facilitate the work of UNTAC. At the same time it would help to bring tangible benefits of peace to the Cambodian people at large.

The end of the confict in Cambodia marks a major turning point for Southeast Asia. My delegation firmly beleives that the establishment of peace in Cambodia will lead to a new era of peace and tranquility for the whole region. It is therefore essential to ensure that such peace, once acquired, is durable and lasting.

It is my conviction that an environment of peace and stability can only be sustained through common economic prosperity. Less fortunate countries must be given a helping hand by more fortunate ones so that all can share in the fruits of economic growth. This is the very

objective we are seeking in our relations with our immediate neighbours. The time has now come, therefore, for the nations of the region to put the past behind us and look to the future—to begin the making of a new Southeast Asia.

We earnestly believe that the goals of economic development should now become the rallying point for regional cooperation which embraces the whole of Southeast Asia in a new regional order. As we look beyond the Cambodian problem, the nations of the region must now work together in making Southeast Asia a regon where people can live in peace, harmony and prosperity. That is what Thailand is determined to pursue.

Malaysia's Badawi Pledges To Aid Reconstruction

BK2410074491 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0600 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Text] In Paris, Malaysia pledged to participate in the economic and social construction of Cambodia. Foreign Minister Datuk Abdullah Ahmad Badawi said Malaysia was also ready to contribute to the United Nations Advance mission to Cambodia.

He was speaking at a conference where the peace treaty on Cambodia was signed. Datuk Abdullah said Malaysia was ready to accredit its representative as soon as possible to the Cambodian Supreme National Council in Phnom Penh.

Australia, UK Oppose Role for Khmer Rouge

BK2410011191 Bangkok THE NATION in English 24 Oct 91 p A1, A2

[By Kawi Chongkitthawon]

[Excerpts] Paris—Australia and Britain, reflecting widespread apprehension about the possibility of a return to power by the Khmer Rouge, last night strongly opposed any role for key leaders of the radical Cambodian faction in the political process in Cambodia following the signing of the peace accord here.

While Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans said he would support a war crimes tribunal to try the Khmer Rouge leaders, Britain declared it would be "incomprehensible and unacceptable" for those responsible for genocide in Cambodia to regain power.

Lord Caithness, the minister of state at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, named Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Ta Mok, as three of the Khmer Rouge top leaders "ultimately associated with past practices".

The Khmer Rouge were responsible for the deaths of at least hundreds of thousands of Cambodians during their brutal rule in 1975-78.

The Western attacks on the Khmer Rouge came just before officials from 19 countries signed a peace accord that was to end almost 13 years of war in Cambodia. The Khmer Rouge was represented by Khieu Samphan in the signing. [passage omitted]

Rafeeudin Ahmed, the UN special envoy on Cambodia, said that beginning in November there would be an incrementally-increasing UN presence in the country. Ahmed, who is tipped to be the first UN special representative to Cambodia, siad it would take 10 months to complete the full UN deployment.

Given the long animosity among the warring Cambodians few expected the accord to guarantee peace on the ground. Hours before the signing, the military wing of Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front accused Phnom Penh government forces of shelling several positions in northwestern Cambodia on Tuesday.

"We're signing an agreement today... And I don't think anyone can tell you there will for sure be lasting peace, but there is great hope," said US Secretary of State James Baker earlier in the day. "There's reason to believe we are embarked on a road to peace."

Representatives to the signing sat around a huge oval table with the co-chairmen of the Paris conference on Cambodia, French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas and his Indonesian counterpart Ali Alatas, in the middle. The peace agreement was drawn up in five languages—French, English, Chinese, Russian and Khmer.

As delegations began arriving for the afternoon session at Paris's Kleber International Conference Centre, a group of about 60 Cambodians gathered outside in silence to get a glimpse of their leaders. They gave Sihanouk a loud applause when he arrived.

Thai Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin said the accord offered opportunities to achieve true peace and stability in the region.

"It is the first time that Southeast Asia has seen peace since World War II," he said. But he cautioned that the treaty was the end of the war in Cambodia but the beginning of a new stage in the peace process.

Asa, representing Thailand at the peace confrence, was to remind the world last night of the plight of the Cambodia refugees on the Thai border.

"The world should continue to closely cooperate with the UNHCR (UN High Commissioner for Refugees) until all the Cambodians can return to their country in safety and dignity," Asa said in a prepared speech.

Thailand, he said, wanted to see the repatriation of the estimated 350,000 displaced Cambodians as soon as possible. Thailand will soon conclude a memorandum of understanding with the UNHCR and the SNC providing the framework for peaceful and orderly repatriation of the Cambodians "without residual problems left" for Thailand.

Speaking in an interview, Asa said he hoped to conclude the repatriation agreement during his visit to Phnom Penh on Nov 20.

He said Thailand was ready to help UNTAC fulfil its mandate in Cambodia as well as in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the war-ravaged country.

"We intend to do everything within our ability to ensure that the dawn of peace in Cambodia is lasting," Asa said.

Resistance Radio Welcomes Peace Accord

BK2410031691 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Station commentary: "The Cambodian People Hope To Live in a New Cambodia with Independence, Peace, Neutrality, Nonalignment, and Great National Union Without Discrimination Against White, Black, Blue, or Red"]

[Text] On the afternoon of 23 October, an accord on a global political settlement for ending the Vietnamese war of aggression against Cambodia was solemnly signed in Paris by all the 19 country members of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia—including the five major countries, permanent members of the UN Security Council [UNSC]—and the four Cambodian parties. This means that the process of resolving the Cambodian problem at negotiating tables has been completed; nobody can further maneuver to make any more changes.

Afterwards follows the concrete implementation stage, meaning the UN force both military and civilian and the Supreme National Council [SNC] chaired by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk will come to Phnom Penh by late October or early November to jointly implement the peace accord, which includes:

1. The verification of the withdrawal of all Vietnamese invading forces from Cambodia and the prevention of the Vietnamese from returning;

2. The disarming and demobilization of all the forces of the Cambodian parties to ensure peace and tranquility in Cambodia prior to organizing general elections in the country; and

3. The UN force and SNC jointly ruling Cambodia during the transitional period to create a neutral political atmosphere and deter any party from having the upper hand before the holding of free elections in Cambodia.

This is a historically significant change in the political situation of our Cambodia. But what does the change mean? Our country will be completely liberated—it will not fall into the Vietnamese Indochinese federation strategy—and the Cambodian race is not going to die as Kampuchea Kraom did. From now on the Vietnamese aggressor forces or authorities can no longer stay in Cambodia. Our Cambodia will be governed by the SNC led by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, and after the elections, Cambodia will be ruled by a new national government under the chairmanship of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as well. Cambodia will again become independent, united, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned.

This is a great historic victory of our Cambodian nation and people. Our people inside and outside the country enthusiastically applaud the success and do believe that, after having suffered in the extreme from being separated for almost 13 years because of the Vietnamese war of aggression and occupation of Cambodia, they will again be able to live in peace, reunite in the great national family, and achieve national reconciliation without discrimination against white, black, blue, or red or anything that is in the past. They will join forces to defend the national survival and rebuild the country toward prosperity.

Our Cambodian people in the interior of the country and overseas wish to call on all Cambodian soldiers and agents—forced by the Vietnamese to serve them in various villages, communes, districts, provinces, and offices and departments in Phnom Penh—to stop serving the Vietnamese aggressors immediately and return to join the SNC headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to effectively implement the peace accord in order to set Cambodia totally free from the Vietnamese invasion and occupation.

Chea Sim Denies Internal Rift Rumors

BK2410040291 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0451 GMT 22 Oct 91

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 22—Chea Sim, president of Cambodian People's Party said Monday he is not a hardliner.

"If I am a hardliner, if I am one to oppose (Prime Minister) Hun Sen, I don't think Hun Sen could practice the economic policy he is practicing today," Chea Sim told a selected group of foreign journalists.

Chea Sim—who also chairs the National Assembly—said relations with the prime minister have never been better.

"His Excellency Mr. Hun Sen and I are very close friends," he said. "We do not pursue two roads, but one road together. If we are in conflict, I don't think the situation of Cambodia could have achieved such stability as it has today."

Chea Sim also dismissed a report that his predecessor as party leader was ousted in a power struggle.

"This does not mean any internal crisis at all. It's just the normal political life of the party," he said.

Chea Sim was named president of the ruling Cambodian People's Party (CPP) at an extraordinary party congress last week. The CPP, formely the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, changed its name and doctrines at

the congress to adopt a multi-party system and a free market economy, on the eve of the next week's signing of an agreement to end the country's 13 year civil war.

His Excellency Mr. Heng Samrin still has an important role in the Cambodian People's Party," Chea Sim said without specifying what the role would be.

"It is misinformation that Mr. Hun Sen kicked Heng Samrin out ... It is not like this," Chea Sim said. "If there was any force or coercion ... We would not have achieved that atmosphere of cooperation and friendliness at the extraordinary party congress."

But despite Chea Sim's pledges, he continued to express reservations about the pace of economic reform.

"It is our big concern to control the situation, to keep it normal," Chea Sim said. "It is our big concern that it is progressing too quickly, but we hope its evolution will be in the framework of our control."

Addressing the question of the arrest and detention of dissidents who tried to form their own political party 17 months ago, Chea Sim said allowing multi-party democracy before its time would have slowed the peace process.

"During that time, if we had allowed the formation of political parties, it would have slowed down the finding of a settlement of the Cambodian situation," he said.

He also warned anyone thinking about breaking from the party to wait until after the peace agreement is signed in Paris on Wendesday by Phnom Penh and the three guerrilla factions opposed to the Vietnam-installed government here.

"It is mentioned in the framework of the agreement ... so right now it is in conflict with the situation," he said.

He also reminded any potential political group that it will need 5,000 members to establish itself as a party, as spelled out in the peace accord.

Khmer Rouge Said Maintaining 'Secret Army'

BK2410012991 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Oct 91 p 2

[By James Pringle]

[Text] The Khmer Rouge, which yesterday signed a peace accord in Paris with the three Cambodian factions, has a secret army hidden in the Cardamom mountains of southwest Cambodia, a well-informed source said here.

The army, thought to number several thousand and believed to be a kind of praetorian guard of Khmer Roige leader Pol Pot, live in an area of dense jungles and has no contact with the exterior.

Its fighters "do not know the taste of capitalism," the source added, speaking in the border town of Aranyaprathet.

"They are pure and hard like the original Khmer Rouge," said the source. "They have no experience with the more relaxed ambience and the trading along the border.

"They are the least changed and their leaders want to keep it that way," the source said.

Other Khmer Rouge groups along the border have been engaged in trading with Thai businessmen and have become less hardline, sometimes wearing Buddha amulets and T-shirts depicting beauty queens.

The secret Khmer Rouge army wear Chinese-style khaki uniforms and black rubber sandals. They are almost totally self-sufficient and have plenty of arms and ammunition, the source said.

Pol Pot, under whose rule an estimated one million Cambodians died, lives along the Thai-Cambodian border in southeast Thailand not far from the Cardamoms which were never thoroughly penetrated while the Vietnamese Army occupied Cambodia from 1979 to 1989.

Another Cambodian source familiar with the situation inside Cambodia said there are several "completely inaccessible" base camps in the mountains.

"The Khmer Rouge has been there since the early seventies and are well-established in several secret bases. They even grow their own rice on the hillsides."

This source said it would be "very difficult" for United Nations peacekeeping troops, which are to monitor the ceasefire, supervise the partial dismantling of the factions' armies and search for arms caches, to inspect these areas.

"They are inaccessible on the ground and there is nowhere for helicopters to land.

"The aim of the Khmer Rouge is to retake power, politically if possible," said the Cambodian source.

"But if that is not possible they may resort to the military road again. These bases have some relation to such a strategy," the source added.

Khmer Rouge Increases Forces Near Site 8

BK2410025191 Bangkok THE NATION in English 24 Oct 91 p A2

[By Sonny Inbaraj]

[Text] The Khmer Rouge has stepped up its concentration of troops near the Site 8 border refugee camp and 50 to 70 fully armed guerrillas have been spotted in the camp despite assurances at the Paris peace accord yesterday that the Cambodian inhabitants would not be focibly repatriated.

In a confirmation sent yesterday to N-GOs [Non-Governmental Organizations] in Aranyaprathet, the

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) said there were large concentrations of Khmer Rouge soldiers in the mountains behind Site 8, which houses over 40,000 Cambodian refugees.

"There are still 50 to 70 armed Khmer Rouge soldiers in and around the camp at night, and at least one member of the new administration has been seen with a gun in his hand," said the ICRC statement.

Relief workers in Prachin Buri's Ta Phraya district said yesterday camp residents are terrified and expect to be told by the Khmer Rouge-installed administration to return to Cambodia any day now.

"Groups of Khmer Rouge soldiers are banging on the doors of the refugees' huts in the middle of the night to discuss repatriation. They have been warned that if they do not obey the camp administration, they will be sent 'across the mountains'," said a relief worker who demanded anonymity.

In Khmer parlance, to be sent "across the mountains" means to walk through the minefields.

Observers indicate that the Khmer Rouge is attempting to consolidate territory ahead of the UN-sponsored elections in 1992 by forcibly repatriating Cambodians to guerrilla-held territory. They would then be able to control the people.

According to an informed source at Site 8, some 200 section leaders and programme supervisors have been told by the newly-installed Khmer Rouge administration to register for land.

"This is seen as an impetus to the movement of the rest of the population at Site 8," said the source.

According to relief workers, the Cambodians at Site 8 are to be moved by the Khmer Rouge to Phnom Sampedu Lun, an area infested with malaria that is heavily mined and lacking rice and medicine.

Last week, the Khmer Rouge replaced the-20 man civilian administration at Site 8 with five military administrators. The 20 are reportedly being detained at Khao Din inside Cambodia, under deplorable conditions.

The Khmer Rouge also replaced the UN-trained civilian police force with armed soldiers from the unit of the new military administration.

Originally the camp population was told that all residents would be moved back to Cambodia between Oct 20-23. The movement, however, seems to have been postponed after the Khmer Rouge on Monday in Paris signed a memorandum between the Cambodian Supreme National Council (SNC), of which it is a component, and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, promising not to forcibly repatriate refugees.

Relief officials in Aranyaprathet expressed scepticism over the memorandum, saying that it still had to be translated at ground level to the guerrilla commanders in the field.

"Despite the peace accord and press statements denying any plans on forced repatriation, plans are still being make to forcibly send them back," said non-government organization official.

Meanwhile, over 400 Cambodians at Site 8 have registered with the ICRC requesting either protection in the camp or transfer to another site. Thus far, only one Khmer family at Site 8 has been granted permission by Thai military authorities to be relocated to Site 2.

Yesterday, the humanitarian aid agency Handicap International urged the Thai government to seal off Site 8 to prevent any forced movement of the people particularly at night.

Heavy Fighting Reported in Northwest

BK2410072091 Hong Kong AFP in English 0440 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Text] Aranyaprathet, Thailand, Oct 24 (AFP)—Heavy artillery shelling reverberated early Thursday in northwest Cambodia where clashes between Phnom Penh forces and government guerrillas continued despite the signing of Cambodia's peace treaty in Paris.

The fighting was concentrated essentially east and southeast of the government-held forward position of Svay Chek, about 30 kilometers (20 miles) from the Thai border, Cambodian guerrilla and Thai military sources said in this Thai border town.

The Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), one of two small non-communist factions allied to the powerful Marxist Khmer Rouge to fight the Phnom Penh, charged in a statement that government forces were continuing an offensive launched Sunday.

"The world is celebrating the signing of the peace-on-paper in Cambodia. But on the battlefield, the killings continue," the statement said.

According to the statement, thousands of civilians had been fleeing artillery attacks by government forces. It had no indication of casualties on the guerrilla side, but said a battalion commander on the government side had been killed in action.

Thai military officers stationed here reported that KPNLF units had overrun several villages during the night.

Foreign aid workers also reported heavy shelling in Cambodia, saying that the sound of big guns could be clearly heard here on Thursday morning.

"Peace has started on a good footing. That was some way of welcoming the accord in Paris," quipped one.

There have been reports that the fighting was over the control of trading routes leading to bustling markets on both sides of the border, but the KPNLF has accused Phnom Penh of attempting to encroach on guerrilla-controlled territory.

Clashes Continue in Northwest

BK2410113791 Hong Kong AFP in English 1120 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Text] Aranyaprathet, Thailand, Oct 24 (AFP)—The Paris peace treaty failed to silence guns in Cambodia on Thursday with heavy artillery barrages and clashes between Phnom Penh forces and guerrillas continuing in the northwest of the war-ravaged country. The sounds of big guns were audible in this Thai border town overnight Wednesday and early Thursday.

Wednesday's accord also failed to relax widespread fears in Khmer Rouge camps in Thailand that Cambodia's deposed radical Marxist rulers were preparing for a forced repatriation to areas infested with landmines and malaria, aid workers said.

"There was no celebration in Khmer Rouge camps to mark the Paris accord," said an aid worker, who asked not to be identified.

The sources said there were credible reports of the presence in one camp, known as Site-8, of armed Khmer Rouge soldiers expected to carry out a forced evacuation of the settlement's 43,000 inmates if ordered by their commanders.

Site-8, 58 kilometers (35 miles) southwest of here, is the biggest refugee camp run by the Khmer Rouge, whose leadership under Pol Pot was driven from power by a Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia.

The Chinese-backed faction, responsible for the slaughter of hundreds of thousands during a near four-year reign of terror, soon became the military muscle of a guerrilla coalition which has fought Phnom Penh for 13 years.

A smaller guerrilla force, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), has accused government forces of having launched waves of attacks against its positions since Sunday in a bid to seize guerrilla-held territory near Thailand's border. But there have also been persistent reports that the fighting is essentially over control of trading routes leading to the bustling markets dotting the border on both sides.

In Bangkok, Thai Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun hailed the Paris accord as opening encouraging prospects for the entire Southeast Asian region, but he cautioned that "incidents" were likely to continue in the future in Cambodia.

Also in the Thai capital, the Supreme Command spokesman said the continuation of the fighting showed that time was not ripe for a return to their homeland of some 340,000 Cambodian refugees housed in camps in Thailand controlled by the anti-government factions.

"Repatriation of the refugees can only take place when there is real peace," said Colonel Wanlop Chitaluk, who pointed out the hundreds of thousands of landmines in Cambodia, particularly in border areas.

But another top Thai official, national security chief General Charan Kunlawanit, expressed understanding for plans by the Khmer Rouge to continue to retain control over the tens of thousands of refugees who are in its hands in Thailand.

Charan, in an interview published by the English-language daily THE NATION, denounced concerns in Western countries over forced repatriations of the refugees by the Khmer Rouge. "Let's face it, the Cambodian people's perception of democracy is different from that of Westerners," Charan said, adding: "They have been accustomed to be guided by what I would call a strong leadership."

Formal assurances by the Khmer Rouge that it would let refugees under its control have "free choice" in returning to Cambodia have been met with scepticism.

Khmer Rouge administrators of Site-8, favourable to a United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) repatriation scheme, have been detained by a hardline military commander, known only as Nykon.

A new administration of military men has taken over, and refugees fear they will be marched across the border to mountain areas sown with mines and highly malarial.

The KPNLF, one of two small non-communist and U.S.-aided factions allied to the Khmer Rouge, charged in a statement that government forces were continuing an offensive launched since Sunday.

"The world is celebrating the signing of the peace-on-paper in Cambodia, but on the battlefield, the killings continue," the statement said.

According to the statement, thousands of civilians had been fleeing artillery attacks by government forces. It had no indication of casualties on the guerrilla side, but said a battalion commander on the government side had been killed in action.

The KPNLF and Thai officers reported that most of the fighting had concentrated east and southeast of the government forward position of Svay Chek, about 30 kilometers (20 miles) away from here.

Laos

Vietnamese Army Delegation Arrives for Visit

BK2310103091 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0430 GMT 22 Oct 91

[Text] A delegation of the General Political Department of the Vietnam People's Army [VPA] led by Comrade

Major General Le Kha Phieu, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee and head of the VPA General Political Department, arrived in Vientiane on the morning of 21 October for an official visit to Laos at the invitation of the head of the General Political Department of the Lao People's Army [LPA]. The visit to Laos by the delegation of the VPA General Political Department on this occasion is part of the implementation of the agreement reached between the national defense ministries of Laos and Vietnam to operate normal exchanges of visits between delegations of the national defense ministries of the two countries every year.

The VPA delegation was welcomed upon its arrival at Wattai Airport by Comrade Lieutenant General Osakan Thammatheva, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and head of the LPA General Political Department, and comrade deputy heads of the department, along with many comrade cadres representing various working sectors of the department.

Comrade Colonel (Tran Cong Ham), Vietnamese military attache to Laos, was also on hand to welcome the delegation at the airport.

Meets Defense Minister, LPA

BK2310115391 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0430 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] On the afternoon of 21 October, Comrade Lieutenant General Choummali Sai-gnason, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of national defense of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], received at the National Defense Ministry in Vientiane a courtesy call by a delegation from the General Political Department of the Vietnam People's Army [VPA] led by Comrade Major General Le Kha Phieu, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee and head of the VPA General Political Department. The delegation is currently visiting the LPDR.

On this occasion, the guest and the host talked with each other in a serious atmosphere on the basis of the special solidarity between the two nations and the two armies of Laos and Vietnam. In addition to discussing the currently changing world situation, our Lao national defense minister briefed the guest on the restructuring cause as well as the implementation of the resolution adopted at the fifth party congress in Laos. He also talked about the relations and cooperation in all respects between the two nations and the two armies of Laos and Vietnam under the new situation, which requires that we further strengthen the said solidarity in the interest of the cause of defending and building the two countries.

A further report indicated that later, on the morning of 22 October, a Lao People's Army [LPA] General Political Department delegation led by Comrade Lieutenant General Osakan Thammatheva, member of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and head of the LPA General Political Department, held an official meeting with the delegation from the VPA General Political Department led by Comrade Le Kha Phieu, member of the CPV Central Committee and head of the VPA General Political Department. In the meeting on this occasion, the delegations of the LPA and the VPA General Political Departments mainly discussed and exchanged views on the party and political work in the Army. They particularly discussed means to guarantee the successful implementation of this work by the Army in each country.

The two delegations also discussed and assessed the present changes in the world and regional situations and the coordination between the two armies in carrying out the party and political work in the years to come.

Philippines

LDP Leaders 'Pushing for' Reelection of Aquino

HK2410034691 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 24 Oct 91 pp 1, 14

[By Juliet M. Labog]

[Text] Key leaders of the ruling Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino [Struggle of the Filipino Democrat (LDP)] are pushing for the re-election of President Aquino in 1992 to set the stage for a change of government from presidential to parliamentary form, a well-placed party source said yesterday.

The shift to parliamentary government would be realized when a constituent assembly is convened in 1995 and Speaker Ramon V. Mitra will be elected as prime minister, the source, a presidential relative in Congress, said.

"Some sectors in the LDP are afraid that if Mitra wins the (party presidential) nomination, he will lose in the election and the LDP will lose with him," he said.

He said local candidates and party members will only put their stake on a winning candidate. To preserve party unity and ensure party victory in 1992, they have to draft Ms. Aquino, the source said.

Nineteen key LDP members, including Rep. Jose Cojuangco, party secretary general and the President's brother, and Rep. Emigdio Tanjuatco, a cousin, met with Ms. Aquino and vowed to support her re-election bid.

The President refused to comment on the LDP group's initiative when pressed by Malacanang reporters yesterday before the Cabinet meeting.

Press Secretary Tomas Gomez insisted that Ms. Aquino was not seeking another term. "Why doesn't anyone ever believe the President when she says she is not standing for re-election?" he asked.

In an interview with radio station dzXL, Tanjuatco, LDP executive vice president, said there was a "50-50 chance" that Ms. Aquino will run again.

The President, he said, will announce her decision before Nov. 30 when the LDP holds simultaneous provinical surveys.

"She is aware of the deadline. And she will make the decision within that time frame," Tanjuatco said, adding that they could have wanted Ms. Aquino to decide early.

"Had there been a decision from her, wala na sanang problema [there could have been no problem]. The longer she waits, the more complicated the political situation will be. But you can't stampede her into making a decision," Tanjuatco said.

As this developed, a spokesman of Cojuangco said the fight for the party's presidential nomination was not limited to Mitra and former Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos.

Noy Brezuela chief assistant to Cojuangco, said the party constitution allows any person to run or be drafted for any public office under the LDP provided he becomes a party member first.

Brezuela stressed that Cojuangco was not behind the move by several congressmen endorsing Ms. Aquino's re-election bid. He was just asked by the group to accompany them to Malacanang, the aide said.

Sen. Ernesto Maceda disclosed to Senate reporters that Cojuangco admitted to him he has "sounded out" Mitra and Ramos on a plan for them to withdraw their candidacy to give way to Ms. Aquino.

"At least, he (Cojuangco) has graduated to a point where he has taken that step formally to ask their two candidates to withdraw," Maceda said.

"But of course their (Ramos' and Mitra's) initial reaction was supposed to be negative," he said.

Brezuela said supporters of Mitra or Ramos in the party need not be bitter about a group tapping another candidate since it is in the best interest of the party to draft the candidate having the best chances in the 1992 polls.

"They should take preservation of the party as their overriding concern. They have to look at the winning candidate, look at the brighter side and not on the divisive one," he said.

Assessing Ms. Aquino's poll chances, Tanjuatco said "she is not as strong as before but still strong enough to win."

He admitted that the entry of Ms. Aquino into LDP politics has generated some "hurt feelings" but he said the party will not disintegrate "because the LDP is made of sterner stuff."

Aquino Candidacy Reportedly To Provoke Coup

HK2410085291 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Italicized passage in English]

[Text] A coup d'etat will occur the moment Mrs. Aquino formally announces her wish to run again as president of the country. This is according to former National Telecommunications Commissioner Jose Linggoy Alcuaz. Here is Rey Arquiza of DZRH Unit 21 with the details:

[Begin recording] Jose Luis Alcuaz believes there will be another coup in the country the moment President Aquino announces she will run for president again in the coming election. During a talk with diplomatic reporters, Alcuaz said the next coup will be launched against Mrs. Aquino and her relatives. There will be a coalition of rebel soldiers, leftist groups, and civilians against this government's leadership. Alcuaz added that the Filipinos are now fed up with the Aquino government. The next coup, according to Alcuaz, will be supported by the majority of the people and will result in the overthrow of Aquino from Malacanang. Alcuaz said many may not believe in his statement, but due to his other statements like the occurrence of a coup last year which came true, the people now believe in what he says. Alcuaz said he is certain Mrs. Aquino will run for the presidency again, and the moment she formally announces this there will be a coup. All those against Mrs. Aquino will unite if she runs again. Alcuaz added that she seems indecisive now, but *once she formally announces that she is running again, this will serve as a provocation to rise against her government.* [end recording]

Rebel Leaders Have Until Oct To Return

HK2310131191 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Interview with Colonel Jaime de los Santos, Armed Forces of the Philippines spokesman, by Rodney Jaleco of DZRH Unit 1—place and date not given; italicized passages in English]

[Text] [Jaleco] Colonel Jaime de los Santos, Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] spokesman, said rightist rebel leaders were given until the end of the month to return to military control before the government will launch a new campaign for their capture. He also said that former Lieutenant Colonel Gregorio Honasan, renegade Commodore Domingo Calajate, and other leaders of the Reform the Armed Forces Movement-Soldiers of the Filipino People-Young Soldiers Union have until 31 October to return to military control. Delos Santos said AFP Chief General Lisandro Abadia is set to talk again with Honasan and other members of the secretariat, which he formed to talk with the government. He also said that Honasan and Calajate can no longer get support from AFP soldiers because they will no longer want to risk their future only to help the rebel soldiers satisfy their whims. Here is Colonel delos Santos' statement:

[De los Santos] *The priority of our chief of staff is of course is to talk with the rebels.* If you look at the calendar, the end of the month is already near, he mentioned earlier that something must be accomplished before the end of the month, *and he is very optimistic and he said that* if nothing happens, then we are back to square one. But, in my opinion, everyone expects a positive result before the end of the month. *That is if the rebels will emerge.*

[Jaleco] If the rebels do not emerge by the end of the month, what action will the AFP take?

[De los Santos] In my opinion, we will go back to square one just like General Lisandro Abadia said. Going back to square one means that we will pursue the rebels again as they are an ordinary threat against the country.

[Jaleco] That was Colonel Jaime delos Santos, AFP spokesman.

De Villa Says No Deadline Set

HK2310131691 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] Defense Secretary Renato de Villa said Malacanang and the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] have not set any deadline regarding the surrender to the government by rebel soldiers headed by Honasan. Here is Tanny Rodriquez with the details:

[Begin recording] De Villa is hoping the talks between General Lisandro Abadia, AFP chief of staff, and the rebel soldiers will be finished soon with a positive result. According to De Villa, Malacanang and the military are currently studying the status of the negotiation between General Lisandro Abadia and the ultrarightist rebels. They have decided to wait for Abadia to return to the country before making any decision regarding this matter. It is recalled that Aquino has expressed impatience on the negotiations which have been dragging on for so long and have not even progressed, except for the conditions set again by the rebels before they negotiate with the government. [end recording]

Operations To Resume After Deadline

HK2410050291 Quezon City MALAYA in English 24 Oct 91 pp 1, 3

[By Noel Bartolome]

[Text] Gen. Lisandro Abadia, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, yesterday gave ex-Lt. Col. Gregorio Honasan and other military rebel leaders until the end of the month to surrender or military operations against them will be resumed.

Abadia, who returned last night from Indonesia, issued a deadline reportedly in frustration over the failure of the rebel officers to keep their promise to return to military control this month.

Military offensives were suspended while negotiations for the rebels' return were being worked out.

Col. Jaime delos Santos, AFP spokesman, said Abadia has directed the military, the Philippine National Police, and the National Bureau of Investigation to resume offensives if the rebels fail to meet the deadline for their surrender.

"We will be back to square one and we will pursue again the rebels but the doors for further peace talks will be kept open," Delos Santos said.

Those who have reportedly assured Abadia of their return to military control within this month are Honasan, Commodore Domingo Calajate, Brig. Gen. Jose Ma. Zumel, Navy Lt. Col. Eduardo Kapunan, Capt. Felix Turingan, marine captains Ariel Querubin and Juancho Sabban, and PC Lt. Andy Gauran.

A rebel secretariat composed of detained officers, led by Lt. Col Alexander Noble, was formed to continue formal peace talks between the government and the rebels. A rebel position paper containing the rightists' demands had already been forwarded to Malacanang for approval. Among the demands were the release of detained rebels, electoral reforms, and elimination of corruption in government and of elitism in the AFP.

More than 70 rebel officers have been released from detention and placed in the custody of their commanding officers. Recently, Abadia proposed the conditional release of at least 40 detained military rebel officers to their service commanders.

Military authorities earlier hinted that Malacanang's failure to approve at lest half of the rebel demands could derail the return to military control of Honasan and the other rebel officers.

Military sources said the recent expose of American mercenary Jack Terrel on a supposed government plot to assassinate top RAM/KSP/YOU [Reform the Armed Forces Movement/Soldiers of the Filipino People/Young Officers Union] officers, led by Honasan, could have given the rebels second thoughts on the government's sincerity.

But a RAM officer who refused to be identified said the Terrell story will not affect ongoing negotiations.

Thailand

General Discusses Relations With Cambodia, Burma

BK2410054791 Bangkok THE NATION in English 24 Oct 91 p A5

[Interview with General Charan Kunlawanit by unidentified NATION correspondent; place, date not given]

[Text] [THE NATION] What do you think Thailand should look at where the situation in Burma is concerned and how to handle the relationship with the country?

[Charan] Thailand's policy is to maintain and promote good relations with all neighbouring countries regardless of ideological differences. And this policy applies to Burma.

We regard as Burma's internal affair the conflict between the government and its dissenting people. There is nothing wrong in Thailand dealing with Burma which is sharing our fence. Even the countries which are critical of Burma's human rights record are doing business with Burma.

We can't ignore Burma because we share the same fence. Of course we do not like human rights violations and so we publicly say we don't support such practices. But how to solve the problems is their business, and none of ours.

Why can't we do business with our neighbours when other countries are doing so. Why shouldn't we get fish and timber from Burma when we pay for them. After all this is trade. What's wrong with trade?

[THE NATION] Why has the NSC [National Security Council] initiated the plan to set up a neutral camp for Burmese students who fled suppression by their military regime into Thailand.

[Charan] There is no civil war in Burma and the students, as well as other Burmese escapees, did not flee that kind of situation. They escaped as a result of internal conflict. Strictly speaking, they are considered illegal immigrants under our law and we have the legal and sovereign right to deny them a haven here.

But out of humanitarian reasons, we allowed them to remain. However, some Burmese students forget that they are just guests in another country who should respect the hosts' feelings and laws.

They violated our laws and were causing trouble and we are going to place them in a camp to be set up in Ratchaburi.

We are doing it to make sure that they are safe and secondly to ensure that they have enough food and other basic necessities. Imagine what would happen if they were out there without enough money? Involvement in the drug trade and other crimes and social problems could arise as a result.

[THE NATION] Is the reason the government does not want some dissident Burmese students to use Thailand as the springboard to launch activities against their government back home?

[Charan] Yes, it is. We do not encourage any group of people to use our territory as the springboard to cause trouble to the governments of our neighbouring countries. If they want to stay here they have to behave themselves.

On the other hand, we want to put them at the camp also because we would not like to repatriate them against their will.

[THE NATION] Won't that make the Burmese government unhappy?

[Charan] I think they understand our position. Both of us are Buddhists and they should know that as a Buddhist country, we cannot force anybody against his will.

[THE NATION] How are you going to manage to feed the Burmese at the camp?

[Charan] Well, we set up the camp, and it's our responsibility to feed and take care of them. Of course when we don't have enough resources and others like the UNHCR [United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees] want to provide aid, we would welcome it.

But it must be channelled through our authorities, not given directly to the Burmese as used to be the case.

Otherwise, how would we know that the aid would not be used to fund activities against the Burmese government?

Western relief agencies do not understand the realities here (and therefore they made an outcry against the government's order to ban direct aid and dealings). They live a long way from here and do not see things as the local people see them.

[THE NATION] How about the repatriation of the Cambodian refugees from the border camps and the conflict between UN officials and the Khmer Rouge at Site 8 in particular?

[Charan] Thailand's nation interest is to see a peace settlement in Cambodia and the refugees returning to their country.

The Thai government will soon sign a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the UNHCR and the SNC [Supreme National Council] to lay down a guideline on ways the three parties could cooperate in the eventual UNHCR-organized repatriation.

The agreement will not necessarily be signed on Oct 23. I don't think there would be any major obstacle to the signing of the MOU.

[THE NATION] What is the Thai government's position on the UN officials' allegation that the Khmer Rouge plans to forcibly repatriate the population under their control at Site 8?

[Charan] As I said, western thinking is different from ours. They judge things here in the western context, their culture and values and therefore they fail to understand the realities in a society which is different from theirs.

Take this as an example. They think that the election can be held in two years after the signing of a peace agreement, and they think that's democracy.

But let's face it. The Cambodian people's perception of democracy is different from that of the westerners.

..

They have been accustomed to being guided by what I would call a strong leadership.

Their experiment with democracy was very brief. They just had the election when Prince Norodom Sihanouk abdicated from the throne and entered politics. And the country mostly passed through tumultuous periods afterwards.

The UN plan to hold a general election in Cambodia within two years after the peace agreement might not work the way the westerners think it would.

The Khmer Rouge's move reflected the Cambodian thinking on the election.

Vietnam

Official Calls Baker's Remarks 'Good Omen'

BK2410112691 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Text] Vietnam welcomes U.S. Secretary of State James Baker's statment in Paris on U.S.-Vietnam relations as a good omen.

Addressing a press conference held on Thursday morning, Deputy Foreign Minister Le Mai quoted Mr. Baker's statement at the Paris International Conference on Cambodia that after the signing of the peace agreement on Cambodia, a formal meeting between the United States and Vietnam will be held to discuss the normalization of the relations between the two countries.

Asked if there is any relations between the search of Americans missing in action in Vietnam and the normalization of U.S.-Vietnam relations, Le Mai said: We hold that MIAs is simply a humanitarian issue. Rapprochement should not be made contingent on any political issues. We declare that we will continue our efforts to solve this issue—normalization or not.

Asked whether Vietnamese advisers remain in Cambodia, Le Mai affirmed that no Vietnamese advisers remain in Cambodia, but only a number of Vietnamese are there as businessmen, technicians, and experts working under business contracts.

Chairman of Council of Ministers Activities

Receives UN Officials 22 Oct

BK2210153791 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 22 Oct 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 22—Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet received here today Mr. David Smith, coordinator of the United Nations development activities, and representatives of other international organization in Vietnam.

Among those present at the reception in honour of the United Nations Day (October 24) were Vice-Chairman of the State Planning Committee Mai Ky, Deputy Foreign Minister Nguyen Dy Niwn, and Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for Science Le Quy An.

Speaking to his guests, Vo Van Kiet highly appreciated the effective cooperation between Vietnam and international organisations in the UN system. "Now", he said, "favourable conditions are being created for further cooperation between Vietnam and international organisations". He called on representatives of the UN agencies in Vietnam to continue to promote their cooperation programmes, thus contributing to resolving outstanding questions in the relations between Vietnam and the World Bank (WB), the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), as well as to help Vietnam secure further assistance from the United Nations.

For their part, David Smith and representatives of other international organizations in Hanoi affirmed their closer coordination with Vietnam's concerned offices and ministries so as to strengthen and broaden cooperation between international organizations and Vietnam.

Departs on ASEAN Tour 23 Oct

BK2310151591 Hanoi VNA in English 1427 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 23—Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet left here this afternoon for an official tour of Indonesia, Thailand and Singapore.

Chairman Vo Van Kiet was accompanied by Tran Duc Luong, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Cong Tan, minister of agriculture and food industry; Le Van Triet, minister of commerce and tourism; Vu Khoan, vice minister of foreign affairs; Lt.-Gen. Tran Van Quang, vice minister of national defence; and other high-ranking officials.

Present at the seeing-off ceremony held at the presidential palace were President of the State Council Vo Chi Cong, President of the National Assembly Le Quang Dao, and first Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Phan Van Khai.

The Indonesian and Thai charge d'affaires were also present on the occasion.

Speaking before departure Chairman Vo Van Kiet said that in the visits to three ASEAN countries, he and his party would try all their best to contribute to strengthening the bilateral cooperation and friendship between Vietnam and the host countries, as well its relations with other countries for the sake of each country and prosperity of all in this region.

Daily Views ASEAN Tour

BK2410042091 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Oct 91

["Excerpts" from NHAN DAN 24 October editorial: "Cooperation Between Vietnam and ASEAN Is Entering a New Stage"]

[Text] This is the first visit to the ASEAN countries by a high-ranking leader of our country in the past 10 years and more. The visit is a striking demonstration of the foreign policy of Vietnam, which wants to be friendly to all countries on the basis of equality, mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence.

Against the backdrop of the present situation in the world and the region, we attach importance to strengthening relations with the ASEAN countries and other countries in Southeast Asia in the interests of peace and stability, as well as for the sake of friendship and development.

Also situated in Southeast Asia, Vietnam always attaches importance to its relations of frienship and cooperation with all the neighboring countries. Apart from the visits to exchange cultural, sport, tourist, scientific, and technical activities between the two sides, Vietnam's economic and trade cooperation with several ASEAN countries has brought about considerable results.

Meanwhile, we must admit that Vietnam's open-door policy has also bestowed substantial benefits on ASEAN. Almost all ASEAN countries are interested in our country's potential market—a country with a population of 68 million. Over the past three years, the value of two-way trade between Vietnam and the ASEAN countries has increased by two to three times and ASEAN's investment in our country has been on the increase. This demonstrates the ASEAN countries' response to Vietnam's policy of renovation.

Realities have increasingly attested to the vitality of the relations between Vietnam and ASEAN. Over the past years, ASEAN's support for a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality, and Indochina's proposal for a peaceful, stable, and cooperative Southeast Asia have served as well-established bases for dialogues between the countries in the region aimed at settling problems left behind by history and turning Southeast Asia into a zone of lasting peace, security, and cooperation for joint economic development.

We acknowledge the efforts of the ASEAN countries in seeking models of economic cooperation with other countries and regions, as well as their contributions to the process of working toward a solution to the Cambodian probelm, which has been marked with the signing of the peace accord on Cambodia.

We highly value the goodwill demonstrated by the leaders of Indonesia, Thailand, and Singapore in calling for more dialogues and the expansion of economic and trade cooperation with Vietnam, as well as their support for the participation of Vietnam in the Bali Treaty and ASEAN.

The new agreements between Vietnam and Indonesia, Thailand, and Singapore to be signed on the occasion of the visit by Vo Van Kiet, chairman of the Council of Ministers, will create a new framework to help encourage cooperation among all countries in Southeast Asia in particular and south-south cooperation in general.

Statement Issued on Cambodian Peace Accord

BK2410064991 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 24 Oct 91

["Full text" of SRV Government statement on the occasion of the signing of the peace accord on Cambodia]

[Text] On 23 October, the peace accord on Cambodia was signed at the Paris International Conference on Cambodia. The signing of the accord will restore peace in Cambodia and offer an opportunity for the Cambodian people to rebuild and develop their country and build an independent, peaceful, free, democratic, neutral, and socially progressive Cambodia.

This is the result of the spirit of national reconciliation and concord of all Cambodian factions and of the persistent efforts of the countries and parties concerned in seeking a comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian issue.

The signing of the peace accord on Cambodia will contribute significantly to peace, security, and cooperation in the region and the world. Vietnam welcomes the efforts made by all Cambodian factions—especially those made by the state of Cambodia and Prince Sihanouk, the two co-chairmen, the UN secretary general, and the member countries of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia which include five permanent member countries of the UN Security Council and other countries—to reach the 23 October 1991 accord on 23 October 1991 on Cambodia.

With its goodwill and constructive stand and with its desire for peace, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has done its best to contribute to achieving a comprehensive, equitable, and rational political solution to the Cambodian issue at an early date. Vietnam and Indonesia issued the Ho Chi Minh City joint communique on 29 July 1987, opening the process of peacefully solving the Cambodian issue. Vietnam participated actively in the meetings on Cambodia in Jakarta—JIM-1, JIM-2 [Jakarta Informal Meetings 1 and 2], IMC [Informal Meeting on Cambodia], and the Paris International Conference on Cambodia. It also held bilateral and multilateral dialogues with many countries in an effort to seek a solution.

With the consent of the State of Cambodia, Vietnam began to gradually withdraw its troops from Cambodia

since 1982 and unilaterally withdrew all of its volunteer army from Cambodia in September 1989 in particular. This had vigorously encouraged the process of peacefully solving the Cambodian issue and was welcomed by worldwide public opinion.

Over the past 12 years and more, with a long-standing tradition of solidarity and friendship between the Vietnam and Cambodia, the Vietnamese Army and people, without fear for tremendous sacrifices and hardships, have wholeheartedly supported and assisted the Cambodian people in their struggle for national independence, sovereignty, and survival. The great contributions made by the Vietnamese Volunteer Army have enabled the Cambodian people to gradually revive their country and contribute to the process of peace and cooperation in Southeast Asia. These contributions have been and will always be acknowledged and respected by the histories of the two nations.

On this occasion, the SRV Government warmly commended the people, cadres, volunteer combatants and specialists of Vietnam and members of their families for having shared with the Cambodian people the difficulties, hardships, and sacrifices in recent years.

Proceeding from the principle that the people of all nations are allowed to determine their own destiny, Vietnam respects the agreements reached by the Supreme National Council of Cambodia on the issues belonging to Cambodia's sovereignty. The SRV Governmemt would like to reaffirm its stand that the peace accord on Cambodia, especially its articles related to UN role in Cambodia during the period of .ransition, must be implemented on the basis of respecting the UN charter and the sovereignty of Cambodia and its neighboring countries.

The implementation of the accord is a process that requires the efforts of all parties. Together with the signatory parties and the United Nations, the SRV is ready to fulfill its responsibility in implementing the accord aimed at ensuring a lasting and durable peace in Cambodia. It is also ready to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and inviolability, and national unification, neutrality, and nonalighnment of Cambodia, as well as the sovereignty of its neighboring countries, and contribute to peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

Vietnam hopes that in the spirit of national reconciliation and concord, the Cambodian people will overcome all difficulties and ordeals to make their country prosperous and powerful and achieve a peaceful, abundant, and happy life.

Assembly Chairman Visits Khanh Hoa Province

BK2210111191 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 20 Oct 91

[Text] Recently, Comrade Le Quang Dao, chairman of the National Assembly, paid a working visit to the province of Khanh Hoa and was welcomed by Comrade Nguyen Luong and Comrade Nguyen Van Anh, chairman and vice chairman of the Provincial People's Council respectively.

Comrade Le Quang Dao toured a number of local production establishments.

At the Khanh Hoa Tobacco Plant, after being briefed on past achievements and future production orientations, Comrade Le Quang Dao fully agreed with the plant's new policy of exporting tobacco to promote cigarette production.

The plant is making urgent efforts to complete a joint venture with (Esmal), a Singaporean tobacco company, to carry out tobacco planting in Khanh Hoa. The (Esmal) Company will be responsible for providing seeds and technical guidance as well as for product consumption under a purchasing contract.

At the Nha Trang Zipper Enterprise, one of Khanh Hoa Province's most efficient enterprises, Comrade Le Quang Dao expressed his joy at the enterprise's success. When the enterprise first started operating, it was small in size and turned out only 500,000 meters of zippers per year. After only four years of operation, the enterprise has increased its production output tenfold.

Next, he toured the Khanh Hoa Refrigeration Enterprise and highly valued its positive efforts and sensitivity. Within nine months, the enterprise completed various projects valued at U.S.$2.3 million and overfulfilled its tax obligation to the state by 103 percent. This year, the enterprise has exported 400 tons of cod cutlets to Japan and 120 tons of dried anchovies as well as various kinds of refrigerated, dried, and fresh sea products to Hong Kong.

After touring a number of production establishments, Chairman Le Quang Dao had a working session with the Khanh Hoa Provincial People's Committee and People's Council.

Comrade Huynh Ngoc Nhuan, chairman of the provincial people's committee, briefed him on the local socio-economic and political situations. The comrade National Assembly chairman highly valued local cadres and people for the efforts they made in 1991. Khanh Hoa is one of the few provinces in the whole country that is capable of balancing budget revenues and expenditures and making contributions to the state budget.